



# 'Glasnost' Thrusts Rock Music Into the Open

By Christopher Boian  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — From his black leather necktie and skin-tight spangled blue jeans to the tips of his pointed blue shoes, Alexander Sitkovetsky carries all the trappings of a rock star. In the era of *glasnost*, or "openness," in the Soviet Union, his day has come.

"This is a very special time for rock music in the Soviet Union," he said with a broad grin. "I would have to say that we are going places."

Life has changed dramatically, said Mr. Sitkovetsky, 32, the leader of the Soviet rock band Autograph, which is on its first tour of France.

"When I began in the late 1960s," he said, "I can tell you, things were very different than what they are today."

In the last few years, many Soviet rock musicians have found themselves the beneficiaries of official encouragement.

"This new government support of rock music is directly connected to all of the changes that are happening in the Soviet Union now," Mr. Sitkovetsky said.

Despite its gains, Soviet rock music generally remains timid compared to Western rock.

To be considered for a contract with Melodiya, the state recording monopoly, a band must submit all of its lyrics for approval. References to sensitive political circumstances in the Soviet Union — particularly to the war in Afghanistan — are censored, as are overtly sexual lyrics.

The new official attitude toward rock music, Mr. Sitkovetsky said, only made it easier for young musicians to do what they had been doing for years.

"Rock music has been a part of Soviet culture since the late '60s and early '70s," he said. "But I think that for a long time many officials saw it only as a passing fashion. Now they realize that it is a popular and permanent art form."

An example of what another Soviet rock musician refers to, somewhat wryly, as "glas-

nost on the road" was the government sponsorship of a rock concert last year in Moscow to raise money for the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The Chernobyl concert included not only the older official musicians, Mr. Sitkovetsky said, "but also several new bands that have become quite popular with Soviet youth."

Until recently, all but the most subdued rock bands in the Soviet Union were often confined to illicit nightclubs and low-quality bootleg recordings, and were consistently condemned in the official press.

**'When I began in the late 1960s, I can tell you, things were very different than what they are today.'**

— Alexander Sitkovetsky,  
Soviet rock musician

But in the past few years, a turnaround has taken place.

In 1985, the government established the Moscow Rock Laboratory, one of several organizations that offer amateur rock bands the opportunity to play publicly under official sanction.

"Of course rock'n'roll in the U.S.S.R. has been influenced by Western bands and trends," Mr. Sitkovetsky said. "But Soviet bands have a uniquely Russian sound. That does not mean that Soviet rock is balalaikas plugged into amplifiers. But we have a great tradition of musical composers to draw from — Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky, Rachmaninoff — and I think it shows."

Each of the members of Autograph is a classically trained musician, but they cite Western bands such as the Rolling Stones and Genesis among their favorites.

The growing official acceptance of rock in the Soviet Union has also generated debate among musicians. While some believe that official government approval of rock can only benefit the bands and their audiences, others perceive it as a government trap, an attempt to use rock music as a political tool.

Alexander Kan, a Leningrad rock critic, summarized the contradiction that occurs when government intervenes in what is traditionally a rebellious, anarchic musical genre. He told The New York Times recently, "It is a breakthrough, but still every sound, every record has been approved."

Komsomol, the youth branch of the Communist Party, which has been under pressure to increase enrollment, has turned to rock music as a means of soliciting members.

The organization has sponsored rock clubs in towns and cities throughout the Soviet Union, and has organized rock festivals such as one held last month at the Palace of Culture in Moscow, with the aim of bringing Soviet youth together in the name of officially sanctioned rock.

"No, we do not feel we are being used by the government," Mr. Sitkovetsky said. "Of course it is good for us that they have taken a real interest in our music. But we are professionals and I think we are just beginning to have some success at it."

Autograph was the only East bloc band to participate in Bob Geldof's Live Aid concert in 1985 for African victims of famine. Their performance took place in a Moscow television studio and was transmitted by satellite.

A recent article in Komsomolskaya Pravda, Komsomol's official newspaper, quoted a well-known Western rock band to argue in favor of the new official attitude to Soviet rock music.

"In the '60s the Beatles wrote the lyrics 'Back in the U.S.S.R. You don't know how lucky you are,'" the article said. "It seems they were right."



The Associated Press

Alexander Sitkovetsky, right, performing recently at the spring festival in Bourges, France, with Johnny Lyon of the American group Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes.

## Police Fight Students in Cape Town

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Police used whips and fired tear gas and birdshot Monday in running battles with hundreds of students, both blacks and whites, at an anti-government protest at the University of Cape Town, officials said.

The melee broke out at the multi-racial university after anti-apartheid student organizations held a

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

midday rally to protest a South African Army commando raid in Zambia on Saturday in which four persons were killed. After the rally, students marched around the campus.

Some students were arrested, the government-controlled South African Broadcasting Corporation reported. It was one of the most violent campus disturbances since a nationwide state of emergency was declared in June 1986.

There were no immediate official reports of injuries, but a journalist who was at the campus said at least four students were hit by birdshot and others were injured by whips.

The government's Bureau for Information said the police fired tear gas and used whips on students after police and private vehicles were stoned. It said officers fired birdshot when they feared the tear gas would spread from the campus to a highway.

Reporters at the campus said the first clash occurred after some marchers threw stones and bottles at a police car.

Reporters said about 100 police officers were involved in the clashes, during which students erected and set fire to a barricade at the university's main entrance and later barricaded themselves in the student union building.

The bureau said about 300 students were involved in the unrest.

### Political Motive Seen

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has said Pretoria's raid on Zambia over the weekend was aimed at catching more votes for South Africa's ruling party in next month's whites-only general elections, Reuters reported from Harare.

## PLO: Egypt Shuts Offices Over Decision to Sever Links

(Continued from Page 1)

after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, who signed the Egyptian-Israeli accords.

Meanwhile, in Paris, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac urged Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Mon-

## Terror Suspects Seek Release of Germans in Beirut

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

BONN — A jailed Lebanese terrorist suspect and his brother have written to their relatives in Beirut urging them to free two West Germans who have been held hostage there for three months, according to a senior official.

The West German official, who has close knowledge of the case, said that the terrorist suspect, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, 22, and his brother, Abbas Ali Hamadeh, 26, had made clear in their joint appeal that there would be no movement on their legal situation until the two Germans were freed.

The initiative coincides with what appears to be a toughened West German position on a case that has been followed with keen interest in the United States.

## CHINA:

### Coal on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

Third World and Communist countries.

The council was formed in 1983 to seek ways to remove the main obstacles to world peace and development. Its chairman is Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany.

Analysts said meetings of the council and its associated policy board were being used by China and the Soviet Union to explore one another's intentions and to signal shifts in policy.

Sources at the Kuala Lumpur conference said Mr. Huang and Mr. Sulsov agreed to be at loggerheads at one point over medium-range missiles but agreed on compromise wording for the council's final statement.

The statement said, in part, that the first priority was to conclude without delay an agreement on "balanced, gradual and eventual elimination of medium-range missiles" starting on the basis of the Rekjavik formula.

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said during a visit to Australia last month that if medium-range missiles were eliminated in Europe, "then in Asia they would not last long."

Richard N. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said on Japanese television April 4 that Washington wanted any pact cutting medium-range missiles to include Asia.

(Continued from Page 1)

systems. He is believed to be seeking assurances that whatever agreement is reached between the superpowers would not do away with 72 Pershing-1A missile launchers held by the West German Air Force; the warheads for these missiles are under U.S. control.

Mr. Kohl and the Christian Democrats have little support for their resistance to the zero option

on short-range systems. One ally is Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, who on Sunday, after meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, came out against the abolition of short-range missiles.

### Soviet Draft Offered

The Soviet Union presented its formal draft language Monday for a treaty on medium- and short-range nuclear missiles. United Press International reported from Geneva.

Washington had presented a draft treaty outline on medium-range missiles March 4. Soviet delegates then requested a full plenary meeting of medium-range missile negotiating groups so that Moscow could present what the Kremlin called its "new proposals."

### U.S. Is Not Encouraged

The United States said Monday that it was not encouraged by the PLO meeting in Algiers. Reuters reported from Washington.

"From what we know thus far of the results" of the meeting, said Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, "they are not encouraging."

Mr. Redman said that despite the meeting, Washington was determined that "the search for peace in the Middle East will go forward."

Moustafa Tolba, the executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, opened a four-day meeting of the group.

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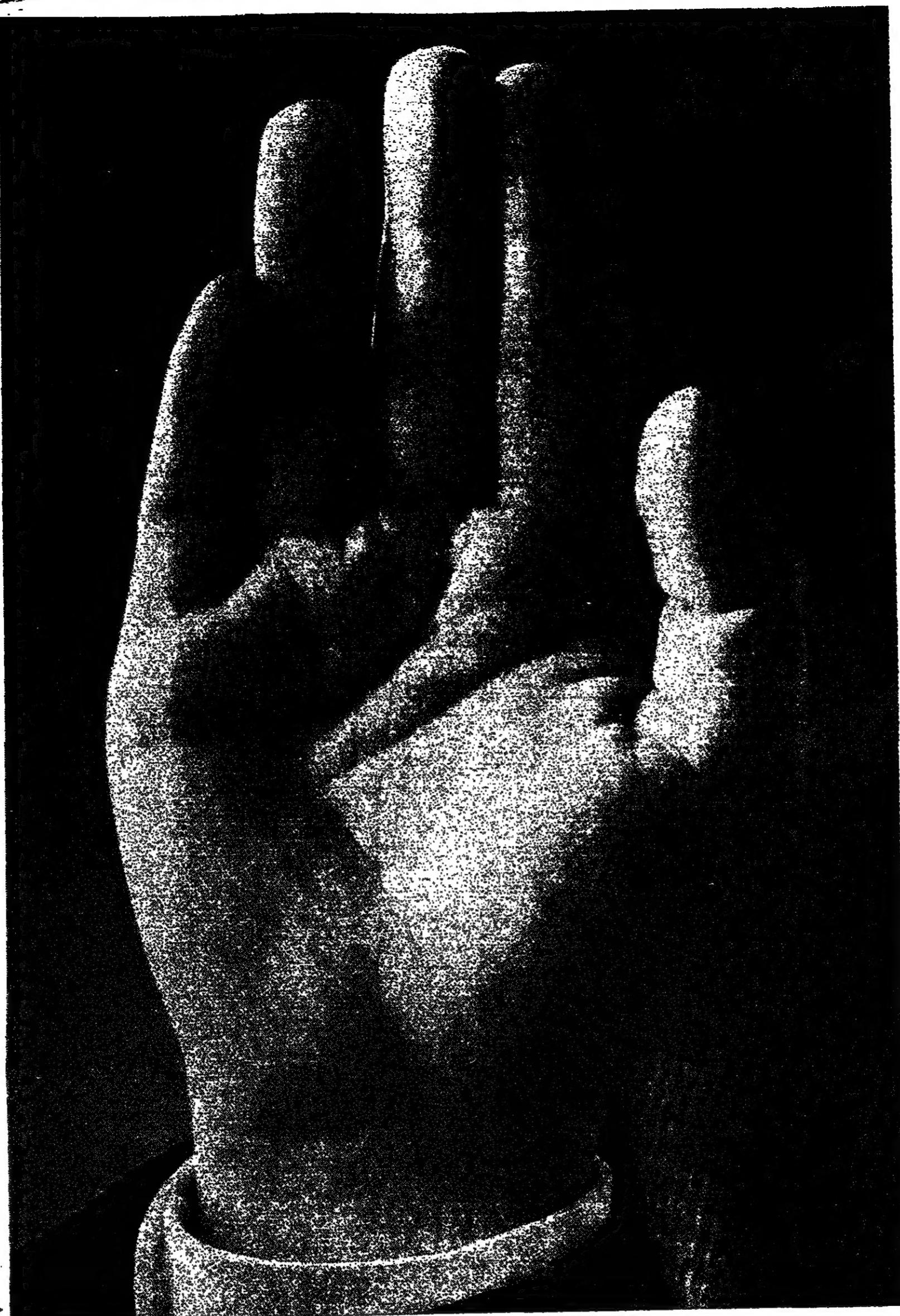
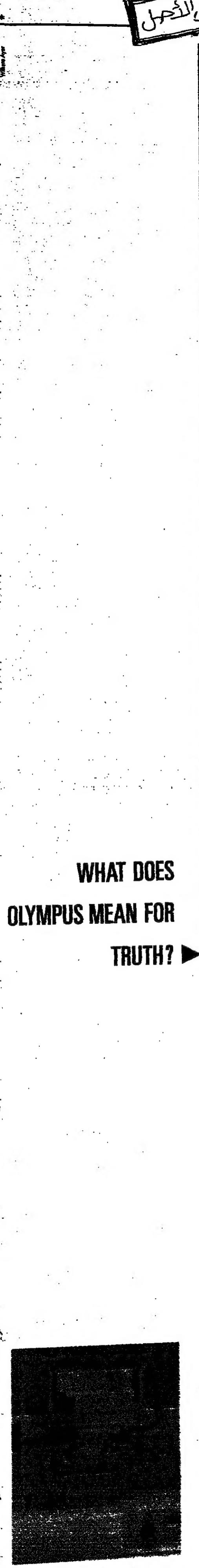
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## OPINION

INTERNATIONAL  
Herald Tribune

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## For Japanese Action

Japan's reported plan to put up \$30 billion for loans to Latin America is a welcome sign of global responsibility, albeit late. But generous gestures by a nation grown rich on export surpluses must not distract from fundamental responsibility — to cut those chronic and disruptive surpluses.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone presents his loan plan and other intentions to President Reagan this week. All of his ideas show progress, but applause is premature. Mr. Nakasone already has a backlog of unfulfilled promises to Washington.

Indeed, the atmosphere for the Reagan-Nakasone talks is wretched. The two largest industrial powers, heavily dependent on each other, are at loggerheads over trade and economic policy. America has an intolerable trade deficit; Japan a healthy surplus. Both resist difficult moves to correct the imbalances. Washington's politicians blame Japan for a deficit largely made in America. Japan drags its feet on internal restructuring demanded by its global role. Both leaders have been crippled politically. Mr. Reagan struggles after the Iran-contra affair. Mr. Nakasone's authority has been drastically weakened by the defeat of his sales tax proposal.

Rather than stand up to protectionist pressure from semiconductor makers, Mr. Reagan has imposed stiff tariffs on electronic products to punish Japan for its overwhelming success with computer chips. Senior emissaries of both governments spent last week refreshing this and other points of friction. They got nowhere. This week, even while Mr. Nakasone visits, the House will take up the

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Wrong on Pakistan

Pakistan is determined, at the least, to become able to build nuclear weapons, and it is gambling that its most powerful ally, the United States, will not do anything about it. The vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the other day says that so far Pakistan is right.

The United States has committed itself to do whatever it can to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons — and, it's law says, that includes cutting off all foreign aid to a country that violates the prohibition. But

Pakistan provides the crucial supply routes and staging areas for the guerrilla resistance to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. This is a genuine dilemma. But there are, at a minimum, signals that can be sent and steps that can be taken which, while not inhibiting the Afghan resistance, at least would not seem so complaisant and fatalistic on the U.S. part about accepting what the Pakistanis are up to on their bomb.

It's just that the United States will not take such measures. The Foreign Relations Committee was unwilling to vote even for a partial reduction of aid to Pakistan, as a bad vote.

Once, a decade ago, the United States suspended aid to Pakistan because of its nuclear ambitions. But after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan it reversed itself: Congress enacted a special exemption to the law to get aid flowing again. Pakistan blandly denied any nuclear intentions, but was obvi-

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Play That SDI Card

President Reagan is fond of saying that the Russians are tough bargainers. They are, and thus must see what is happening to "star wars," his key bargaining chip in the strategic arms talks. He is on the verge of losing it.

Mr. Reagan's vision of a Strategic Defense Initiative may never be achievable in space but it has packed a powerful diplomatic punch. Moscow has shown itself willing to pay a high price in reducing offensive arms to slow the program down. But now the dream and the punch are fading fast. Congress expects to cut the funding request in half. Equally devastating a group of leading American physicists concludes that it would take 10 years even just to assess whether critical star wars components would work.

The administration fights back, assailing cuts as irresponsible and the physicists report as "unduly pessimistic." These responses carry little weight in Washington. How long will they carry weight in Moscow?

If Mr. Reagan ever expects anything for star wars at the negotiating table, he had better try for it soon. If not — if he still insists that it is not a chip at all but a practical strategic program — he needs a prompt, persuasive answer to the physicists' doubts. Otherwise the United States will pay an enormous price for its stubbornness.

Moscow offers to cut by half its strategic land-based missiles, particularly the large ones, in return for President Reagan imposing restraint on star wars. But if Washington restrains the program first, Moscow will demand more or offer less.

Arms control advocates tend to disdain bargaining chips or the idea of developing weapons for trading purposes. But the record demonstrates their effectiveness — if the weapons are in fact cashed in rather than kept in the arsenal.

President Nixon used an earlier anti-ballistic missile system to win the first freeze on Soviet missiles. Mr. Reagan had a chance to use the new MX missile to gain cuts in Soviet missiles. At the start of his administration, Congress stood ready to buy at least 200 because he argued that they were needed as bargaining chips. But he

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

insisted on going ahead with construction rather than negotiation, only to see Congress sharply cut the number of MXs. Moscow pocketed the concession. Its quid pro quo, notwithstanding, Congress went along with the administration for four years, until it became convinced that Mr. Reagan would not trade MXs for Soviet SS-18s.

In the case of star wars, Congress has also gone along with the administration, despite even deeper doubts. Few legislators ever bought Mr. Reagan's dream of space-based defenses rendering nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete." Fewer still wanted to undermine his bargaining power. So the star wars program was more than doubled, even as research plans threatened the critically important anti-ballistic missile treaty, and even as it became plain that millions were being wasted on ill-considered projects.

"Ill-considered" would be a kind summarization of the new report from the American Physical Society, the premier group of its kind. The Pentagon gave it access to all the relevant classified information. Although the panel acknowledged "substantial progress," it concluded that "significant gaps" remain in the understanding of lasers and particle-beam weapons as central to star wars. The panel also termed the system's survivability in space "highly questionable."

Perhaps of greatest significance to the arms talks, the panel said that more than a decade would be needed before it would be possible to pass further judgment. That fits well with discussions at the Reykjavik summit meeting, where the two sides neared agreement on pledging not to withdraw from the ABM treaty for 10 years. The administration now offers only seven years, but that difference obviously can be worked out.

Even with negotiated limits, star wars research will continue. Virtually all sides realize that this is necessary and prudent. In this sense, Mr. Reagan's vision can be protected. But the chance to bring about a large cut in powerful Soviet missiles will be jeopardized unless Mr. Reagan moves now to cash in the expendable parts of his dream.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

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## The Arms Debate: Bet on Shultz and Nitze

By James Reston

**WASHINGTON** — There is going to be some kind of agreement with the Russians on the control of nuclear weapons. On that most observers agree. But many of the most experienced minds in Washington are divided on what it should be. Ironically, the objections in this next phase of the long controversy are not coming from those who oppose a verifiable agreement with the Russians but from some of its most influential advocates.

For example, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft, the White House national security adviser from 1975 to 1977, both think that the Reagan administration's policy, while "superficially attractive," is seriously flawed.

Mr. Scowcroft insists that the deployment of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in 1983 was undertaken primarily to reassure European allies that America was irrevocably bound to the defense of Europe. What, he asks, are they to think when it now proposes to remove the missiles? Are they to tell their people that the sacrifice they called for such a short time ago was a mistake? How can its reversal be seen as something but a weakening of that linking assurance?

Many thoughtful Europeans are asking the same thing. But there is a problem. If the United States refuses to negotiate on the "star wars" program and abandons its own proposal to eliminate medium-range missiles, how will it get the verifiable agreements

now supported by both Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev?

This is the question being asked by Secretary of State George Shultz and his principal adviser on nuclear policy, Paul Nitze. They see the merits in the Kissinger-Scowcroft reservations, but are concerned that in this critical negotiating phase the concerns but these do not include being too trusting of the Russians.

Mr. Nitze has been negotiating with them for more than a generation. He had trouble with President Carter precisely because Mr. Carter thought he was too skeptical and even hostile toward the Russians.

Also, although Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Scowcroft do not like the Shultz-Nitze formula, nobody in Washington has more respect for these two.

Mr. Kissinger used to say that if he

would choose the character and experience of any man to be president of the United States, he would choose those of George Shultz.

That may not be the judgment of all members of the Senate, who have their own well-known personal preferences, but when it comes to the point of decision, the chances are that the quiet survivors will prevail.

Who has great influence on Capitol Hill — two other factors stand in the way of consensus in Washington.

One is the hangover of the Reykjavik summit, followed by the Iran-contra scandals, all of which shook confidence in the administration's judgment both at home and in the other allied capitals.

The other is the suspicion that Mr. Reagan is too eager for a foreign policy triumph in the last months of his term to redeem his failures.

It would be a mistake to believe that Mr. Shultz and Mr. Nitze, of all people, are preoccupied with the president's historical record, as much as they like him. They are serious, nonpolitical men, no less concerned with the vital interests of the republic than are Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Scowcroft. They may have their limitations but these do not include being too trusting of the Russians.

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The New York Times

## People Talk Wishfully Of Europe

By Flora Lewis

**P**ARIS — There is a new buzz of talk about European consolidation of all kinds: economic, monetary, social, military. It is as if a vital new momentum were building up, the kind of determined surge that led to the Common Market 30 years ago. But it is not clear that there is political will as well as vaporish wish behind the words. They are the familiar words, and they are not yet moving anything.

The impulse has come from a series of freshly vivid apprehensions. The likelihood of a U.S.-Soviet arms control agreement has renewed awareness of how much Europe leans on the United States for its security (even in France, which pretends to a totally independent defense) and fears that Americans might pull out some day. The threat of trade wars brought into focus by the U.S.-Japanese confrontation on computer chips has sharpened the realization that European industry is still too fragmented to reach its potential and that European agricultural policy is a drag.

Members of the Community are committed to making their market really common by the end of 1992, only five years away. A new Action Committee for Europe, patterned on the old Jean Monnet group that argued and chivied and led the Common Market into existence, has been established. It is preparing reports for early next year on how to advance integration (but the word is no longer used; it has become too audacious) and create a "European pillar" in the alliance. But nothing is happening yet.

Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt have been trying to cook up some new proposals for French-German defense cooperation as the core of a greater European defense effort. But neither has much weight in his own country anymore.

There has been a lot of talk in France about how it must be admitted that the French security border is on the Elbe, West Germany's eastern frontier, and not on the Rhine. Allocations are occasionally made to the idea of extending the mission of France's nuclear force to shield West Germany, filling what gap may be left by withdrawal of American missiles.

Yet an opinion survey published by the French Foreign Ministry this month showed that in the event of an attack on West Germany, 63 percent think the president should not fight but start negotiations, 17 percent think he should not threaten to use nuclear weapons but fight by other means, and 11 percent think he should threaten nuclear retaliation. If the invasion rolls through Germany and is about to enter France, the number who want negotiations drops to 41 percent, resistance by all non-nuclear means rises to 28 percent, and resort to the nuclear threat to 21 percent.

These are remarkable figures, given the nearly 30-year-old French policy of reliance on nuclear deterrence at the expense of conventional forces, and the apparent broad consensus supporting the policy. The people seem to have stopped listening to the politicians, and vice versa.

The London weekly The Economist has presented the irrefutable logic of Western Europe's need to build up conventional strength so as to reduce dependence on nuclear deterrence, and the need to do it jointly so as to reduce costs. There is general applause. No action.

In the field of industry, there have been howls of anger as mergers and alliances are made without regard for EC ties. At a recent meeting, a Spaniard argued that the big multinationals should do more to build up partners in EC member countries. A Dutch businessman answered sharply that the Dutch multinationals consider themselves global, not primarily European.

All this shows that Europeans have not lost their knack for incisive analysis. They know what is wrong and what needs to be done about it. They even volley back and forth the demand for someone to take the initiative, and then they go home satisfied that the call of duty has been answered.

There is a pervasive passivity when it comes to moving from words to deeds, advancing practical measures and pushing them through. Maybe this is superficial. Perhaps under the froth there is some real ferment, stirred by the pressure of events, that is about to break out.

Britain's Margaret Thatcher, who probably will call elections for June and be re-elected, is the only leader now seen as capable of putting muscle behind talk. But she has not shown much interest in adding Ms. Europe to her nicknames. Fifty Europe does need to pull itself together, and the debt-ridden, dollar-weakened United States needs a stronger Europe, too.

The New York Times

## Bad Habits Take Time To Change

By Hobart Rowen

**TOKYO** — Americans as well as Japanese who care about the relationship between their two countries have a sense of foreboding. There is a feeling in Tokyo that the current trade conflict is qualitatively different from the frequent "tensions" of the past decade.

The worry is that Japan and the United States may be on a collision course because, although critical differences exist, the politicians in Tokyo and Washington are not equal to the task of shifting gears in time.

At the end of three intensive days of talks at the seventh Shimoda Conference at Oiso, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, after noting the increasingly tense economic buildup, said: "On bilateral security and political relationships, our countries are closer than ever before. That is a precious thing we must nourish, and make sure we don't do anything to upset it."

The talks showed, however, that old habits on both sides of the Pacific are frustrating a common sense approach.

Everyone present conceded that Japan must further expand its economy to provide a better standard of living for its citizens and must drop trade barriers that keep out some foreign goods.

And everyone, including the U.S. congressional delegation, was for a big slash in the American budget deficit, for rebuilding the industrial base. No one advocated relying on driving the dollar down as the single solution to the massive American trade deficit.

Japan is caught in a time warp in

which too many of its influential leaders think it can profit from a free, international trading system without paying its dues. The internationalists, notably Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, are desperately trying — but so unsuccessfully — to bring the Liberal Democratic Party along.

Mr. Nakasone has made promises to his friend "Ron" that he can't keep — at least in the necessary time frame. Unless he pulls a rabbit out of the hat on his visit to Washington this week, he will leave to office after the Venice summit next month — a victim, according to Japanese critics, of being too friendly to America.

On the American side of the issue, Democrats and Republicans talk a good budget-deficit cut but do little to bring it about. They have yet to take the critical legislative steps that would encourage management and labor to become more competitive.

The House majority leader, Tom Foley, threw a pall over the Shimoda talks by reporting that the Gephardt amendment would pass in the House on April 30, and be defended to the end by Chairman Dan Rostenkowski of the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Gephardt would arbitrarily force a reduction in Japanese and other "excessive" surpluses.

"In the United States, the attitude is growing that Japan is not trading fairly, not opening its markets, not pulling its weight on the international scene," Mr. Foley said. Polls show "a tendency toward protectionism, and politicians more and more are lining up on the side of protectionism, whatever their own real view."

William Schneider of the American Enterprise Institute noted that there no longer is the constituency for free trade that once existed among business, farmers and consumers. "It's even becoming respectable to be called a protectionist," he said.

What is needed is radical action to change these mind-sets, both sides. The Japanese see — that they have played by the rules and enjoyed a great success now envied by the rest of the world — is easy to understand. But for Japan to continue to prosper, its partners must also be able to do so.

America must quit using Japan as a convenient scapegoat for its own inadequacies, especially for failure in the quality of its education, reflected in the quality of the products it sells.

The change in U.S. policy in 1987 is to see national security and the needs of the Western alliance in a new light. The semiconductor pact is only the beginning of U.S. demands. We can expect America to push for a new code of conduct, tailored for the 1990s instead of the 1970s, that will embrace other critical sectors, perhaps telecommunications, supercomputers and satellites.

## OPINION

**Give Up the Smoking Habit And You Get the Last Grin**

By A.M. Rosenthal

**N**EW YORK — So there I was, 13 years old, the smallest boy in my freshman class at DeWitt Clinton High School, smoking a White Owl cigar.

I was not only little, but I did not have long — long trousers — and was still in knickerbockers. I had to do something to project my fierce sense of manhood.

First I bought a Sherlock Holmes pipe for 79 cents. I broke it in nicely with a few tins of Edgesworth tobacco. Then I added a couple of White Owls a day at a nickel apiece and Twenty Grand cigarettes at a dime a pack.

Everybody was amused and said oh, let him alone, he will grow out of it. And I did, only 42 years later.

This is a thank you letter to those who helped me stop. They gave me gifts

**ON MY MIND**

beyond measure: the feeling of self-control, the elation of freedom from addiction, and self-esteem.

The only way I know to repay them is to tell all those who are about to give up smoking, or thinking more about it because of increasing restrictions on where they may smoke, that these gifts will be theirs soon. Beyond compare, they will outweigh any pleasure of smoking and the discomfort of giving it up.

I smoked at home. I smoked in restaurants, theaters, offices, New York and around the world. I smoked a lot; pipe, cigars, two packs of cigarettes a day.

The longer I smoked the more frightened I became. By the time I was in my 20s I knew quite well that people died of smoking, died of heart attack and died terribly painfully, of cancer. I knew my family had a bad cancer history, but I kept smoking and smoking. I was afraid, but still I smoked so much my head ached and my throat was raspy.

I knew quite well that I was an addict, and perhaps fear of failure kept me from really trying to stop.

So I stopped about once a day. Then one day, in the newsroom, a good

**Catch 'Em Young**

**T**HE kinds of messages cigarette companies use — sexual success, attractiveness, social prestige and even the sense of rugged, individualistic risk-taking behavior — are particularly appealing to young people.

— Edward Popper, a professor of marketing at Northeastern University in Boston, quoted in a Washington Post report on cigarette advertising.

They have to directly attract young people to get them started. They know that if a person does not try tobacco products by age 20, the likelihood of their taking it up is very remote.

— Charles Sharp, a former advertising executive, quoted in the same report.

The New York Times.

**For a Stable Middle East**

Regarding "A Jordanian Appeal: American Jews Can Help" (April 20) and "Middle East: For Leadership to Help Make Peace" (April 21) by Mohamed Kamal:

Ambassador Kamal's articles offer an alternative to what has, unfortunately, become the policy of the United States regarding Israel and her Arab neighbors. For the United States to believe that a fortress state of Israel, backed by an inexhaustible flow of arms and technology, is in anyone's interest elevates folly to the national level.

As Ambassador Kamal points out, Israel deserves U.S. support for its security, but not at the expense of alienating an Arab majority in the region that has long been friendly with Washington and seeks only the same security. How much more stable the Middle East could be if leaders in Israel and the United States at least considered his advice.

SEAN R. McKEON, Paris.

Mr. Kamal's points are well taken, especially those directed toward the U.S. Israel lobby. There is probably more reasoned moderation concerning Arab-Israeli relations in Israel than there is in the United States.

American politicians seem cowed by this powerful lobby, and with good reason: They remember what happened to former Senator Charles Percy of Illinois.

LIAM CONNER, Vienna.

**On Misery and Marketing**

Regarding the article "Maker of 'Bag Lady' Doll Gets Dressing Down From U.S. Group" (April 18):

Doll manufacturer Donald Gourley has not shown lack of taste as much as lack of knowledge of marketing trends. American rock musicians, makers of stuffed animal, etc., have known for several years that they can best market promising profits to charity.

Mr. Gourley should double the price of the dolls and donate half of the profits to projects which aid the homeless. "Bag lady" dolls could then continue to satisfy affluent Americans' need to buy, while assuring their guilt about all of those in the country who are homeless.

LAUREL POSTMA-MENNE, Leiden, Netherlands.

I have news for Janet Proffitt, the marketing executive who claims that "bag lady" does not connote homelessness.

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****The Agony Can Be Eased**

Regarding "Why Drag Out the Agony With Expensive Machines?" (April 16):

The case described by Daniel Forman makes one angry and sad not only because it involves a patient, a family and a physician caught in a tragic, emotionally and financially draining situation, but also because such cases can be avoided.

California has a law that makes it possible for a person to state the kind and extent of care she or he desires in the event of incapacity. By preparing a durable power of attorney for health care, one can mandate that all extreme, or "heroic," measures be used, that none be used, or something in between. The individual who is given the power of attorney is usually not a family member or physician. It can be a friend or legal adviser. The family need not feel guilty

about care given or withheld, knowing that the wishes of the patient are being carried out, and the doctor need not act out of fear of malpractice lawsuits.

Open discussion of such matters by family members, physicians and patients would benefit all and might lead to similar sensible and humane laws being adopted in other states.

JEAN TURNER, Zurich.

**A Page From RCA's Book**

Regarding "U.S. Publishers Getting Less Bookish" (Business/Finance, April 13):

While the average chairman of the board would be more interested in having a Sidney Sheldon in his corporation's stable than a Saul Bellow, the situation may not be as dire as it seems.

Big recording companies like RCA and Columbia make most of their money from popular music. Still, RCA has its Red Seal and Columbia its Masterworks label, and both companies record and distribute a lot of classical music and opera despite the fact that Mozart does not sell as well as Bruce Springsteen.

If corporate book publishers could be persuaded to set up small, subsidiary printing operations for quality liter-

ture, with losses offset by profits from pulp, letters would not suffer too badly.

KELLEY DUPUIS, Frankfurt.

**A Master With a Lens**

Your April 3 front page carried a photograph of what I first took to be another Old Master painting up for sale at a record price. But no, the caption showed it to be a photo of Greek Orthodox priests sitting in the gallery of Parliament in Athens, watching the debate that would decide the fate of church lands. It is a majestic scene, so perfectly composed that one can scarcely believe that this was a quick shot in a crowded chamber.

Thank you for this marvelous visual surprise and congratulations to the Associated Press photographer.

ROSE E. GONZALEZ, Barcelona.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

**GENERAL NEWS****Nuclear Europe Is Unswayed by Chernobyl**

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Service

rope gets about a third of its electric power from nuclear reactors.

PARIS — A year after the Chernobyl disaster sent a cloud of radioactive debris drifting across much of Western Europe, those European countries already committed to nuclear power are pushing ahead with their nuclear programs.

Britain has just authorized construction of the first of a new generation of nuclear power reactors. West Germany recently started up a new reactor, its 21st.

France, which leads the world by meeting 70 percent of its electrical consumption needs with nuclear energy, continues to build new reactors at a rate of about one every 18 months. Overall, Western Eu-

rope gets about a third of its electric power from nuclear reactors.

Radiation levels have returned to normal over most of the continent, though the sale of reindeer meat and freshwater fish from northern Scandinavia is still banned.

Pierre Pellerin, director of France's Central Protection Service Against Ion Radiation, said that "the effect on Europe's public health is rigorously nil."

In a report prepared for the European Community last month, however, Britain's National Radiological Protection Board said that the Chernobyl accident may cause up to 1,000 cancer deaths in Western Europe over the next 70 years, a small figure compared with the 50 million cancer deaths that might have been expected.

Yet Chernobyl appears to have significantly affected Western European attitudes toward nuclear power. Opposition to it has hardened in many European countries.

In Italy, the Parliament has halted work on four unfinished reactors. Finland, the Netherlands and Greece have canceled or postponed plans to acquire new reactors since Chernobyl. Sweden, which already had committed to abandoning nuclear power by 2010, now plans to shut a first reactor by 1995 and a second by 1996.

In nations that retain a commitment to nuclear energy, leftist political parties have grown more adamantly anti-nuclear, raising the possibility of a policy change if they come to power.

West Germany has only three reactors still under construction. But authorities in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia still are blocking the start-up of a nearly completed reactor at Kalkar, France's latest reactor, at Cattenom on its eastern frontier, has provoked large and violent West German protests.

While recent opinion polls indicate that West Germany's existing nuclear power plants now command the same majority support they enjoyed before the accident at Chernobyl, they also indicate rising opposition to building any new nuclear reactors in the future.

Although Britain's Conservative Party government is pushing ahead with construction of a nuclear station at Sizewell, the first of a planned series of new-model reactors,

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris concluded that the Chernobyl accident was specific to a particular type of Soviet reactor and did not call into question the safety of Western reactors.

"No new safety measures were needed on Western reactors," said Thomas Rosen of the Deutsches Atom Forum, a body representing West Germany's atomic industry.

As for reactors under construction, the impact of Chernobyl was lessened by the fact that the number of reactors proposed or in progress has declined, since there is little demand for more electricity.

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Even France's traditional political consensus in favor of nuclear power has been shaken by recent accidents at its Superphenix fast breeder reactor and at a uranium enrichment plant.

The opposition Socialists have demanded the creation of an inde-

pendent commission to oversee safety at nuclear plants, and a leading trade union has called for a moratorium to be shut down until the cause of a leak there is found.

With Europe's power needs not largely satisfied, it is only in the mid-1990s that a significant new demand for generating capacity is expected to arise. Siemens, West Germany's biggest nuclear reactor constructor, and France's state-owned nuclear builder both believe

that new demand for nuclear power plants will develop then.

But other experts, like Mr. Bupp, think Chernobyl has produced "a subtle shift" in attitudes toward nuclear power among politicians and business executives. He predicts that Europe will gradually follow the example of the United States, where the last new reactor order was placed in 1973, and move toward natural gas and coal-fired electrical generators.

**Sweden Displays New Lightweight Fighter Plane**

LINKOPING, Sweden — Sweden introduced a new supersonic fighter plane Sunday that aviation analysts said would put the country in the forefront of a race to build lighter and cheaper military aircraft.

The Gripen fighter cost \$4 billion to develop and is due to fly in the fall. The plane is controlled by an on-board computer operated by the pilot.

The technology of the plane, which is manufactured by Saab-Scania and is scheduled to enter Swedish Air Force service in 1992, takes advantage of recent advances in composite materials that are lighter and stronger than steel.

Swedish officials said the jet was the most advanced in Europe. Its main competitor, the European fighter aircraft, will not be ready until at least 1989.

Although Saab-Scania said it hoped to sell the Gripen to Finland, Switzerland and other countries, the plane is unlikely to become a major export item.

**Bulgaria Leader Visits Soviet**

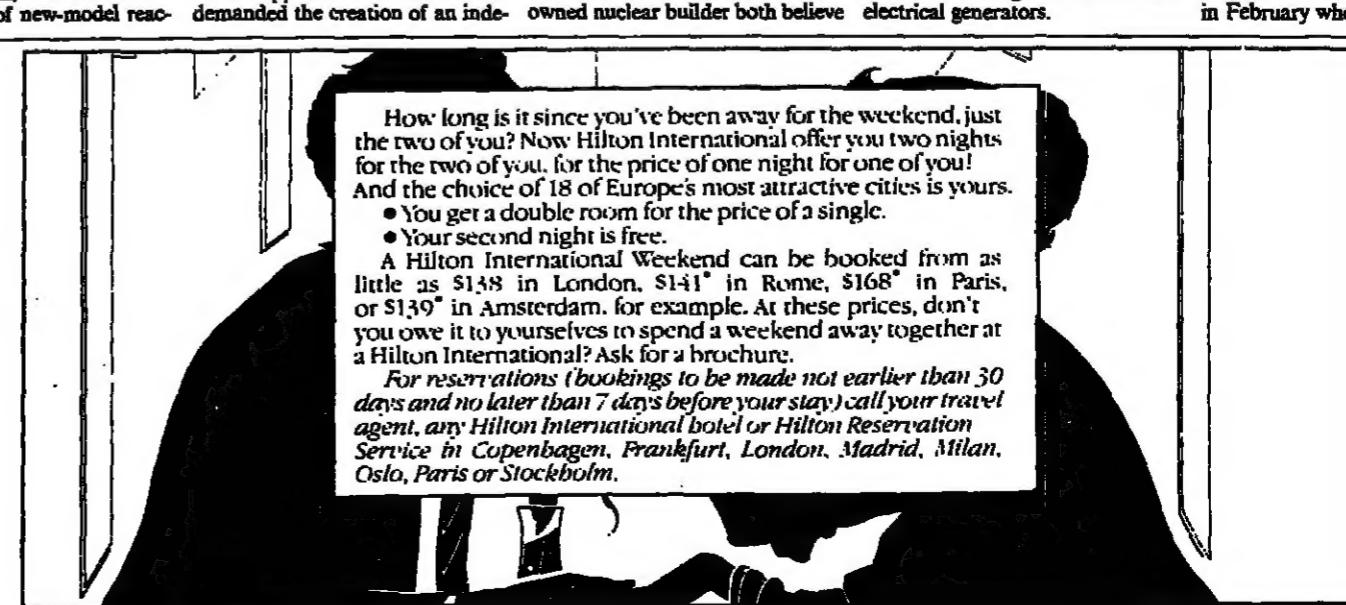
MOSCOW — Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov of Bulgaria arrived in Moscow on Monday to resume a visit that was postponed in February when he became ill.



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International, April, 1987

## Crises to Environment, Economy Threaten Humanity, UN Warns

*United Press International*  
LONDON — A United Nations sponsored world commission began its work Monday to protect the Earth's environment from the pressures of population growth and unbridled economic development.

The World Commission on Environment and Development, made up of representatives from 21 nations and led by Norway's prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, published "Our Common Future," a result of its three-year investigation.

### ■ "Interlocking" Crises

Philip Shabecoff of the New York Times reported earlier from Washington:

The report warned that the world is facing "interlocking" crises that threaten the future of humanity. The commission, created by the UN General Assembly in 1984, concluded that "sustainable human progress" can be achieved only through a system of international cooperation that treats environmental protection and economic growth as inseparable.

The study points to a series of environmental trends that "threaten to radically alter the planet" and many of its species, including people.

Among these trends are the alteration of the Earth's atmosphere by the burning of fossil fuels, the destruction of the protective ozone layer by manufactured chemicals, the destruction of tropical forests, the accelerating extinction of plant and animal species, the spread of

deserts, the acid poisoning of lakes and forests, and the poisoning of air, soil, and water.

These trends can be reversed, the report stated, but only by a concerted effort to solve the related problems of poverty, hunger, rapid population growth, excessive spending on arms, and the inequitable distribution of wealth that afflicts much of the world, particularly the developing countries.

The report was prepared by 21 commissioners who conducted public hearings on five continents. It is the first major international report on the global environment to deal with economic development as an essential ingredient for the salvation of the Earth's biological support systems.

Because of this dimension, the report said, "neither human numbers nor technology had the power radically to alter planetary systems. As the century closes, not only do vastly increased human numbers and their activities have that power, but major unintended changes are occurring in the atmosphere, in soils, in waters, among plants and animals, and in the relationships among all of these."

The rate of change, it stated, "is frustrating the attempts of political and economic institutions which evolved in a different, more fragmented world, to adopt and cope." The recent famine in Africa illustrates the ways economics and ecology can interact destructively and trip into disaster."

Triggered by drought, it real causes lie deeper," it said. "They are to be found in part in national policies that gave too little attention, too late, to the needs of smallholder agriculture and the threats posed by rapidly rising populations."

The report contended that global military expenditures, which it said now total about \$1 trillion a year, use resources that might be employed "more productively to diminish the security threats created by environmental conflict and the resentments that are fueled by widespread poverty."

The report said affluent nations should adopt "lifestyles" that do not overtax the Earth's resources, that reduce the per capita use of energy. It also said that all nations must consider the ecological dimensions of policy at the same time they consider economic, trade, energy, agriculture, and other policy dimensions in order "to anticipate and prevent environmental damage."

Over the past decade there has been broad recognition of the "cost-effectiveness" of investments in controlling pollution and in preventing ecological damage. The report called on financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, to increase its investments in these areas.

Finally, the report called for the creation of institutions and legal supports to fill the rapidly widening gaps in national and international laws to protect the environment. It called on the United Nations to act quickly to transform the report into a "UN Program on Sustainable Development."

Gill Allen/The Associated Press

Norway's prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, displaying the UN commission's report, "Our Common Future."

## Coping With Marriage to a Homosexual

By Georgia Dulles  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Every other Sunday or so they gather in a living room on the Upper East Side of Manhattan to reflect on their lives as wives of homosexual or bisexual men.

Each woman contributes something to the potluck supper held after the meeting and, since the meetings tend to get tony, a group leader, Aurele Samuels, contributes the Kleenex.

The scene is like a floating crap game," Ms. Samuels said. Some women appear at one or two meetings and are never seen again. Others return for months and even years, until they have talked enough and drawn enough strength from the group to come to terms with their marriages.

Seated in the circle on recent Sunday were a dozen women, mostly mothers, each at a different point in a common journey.

A woman in the antiques business recalled watching, with mixed emotions, as her husband of 22 years moved out of their house in New Jersey. The parting was painful, she said, even though she has been seeing a man "who makes me feel like a woman again."

A Brooklyn schoolteacher called her husband's lover "a friend" and

her sexless marriage "a compromise." She and her husband belong to a support group of couples "in the same boat," she said.

Increasingly, the AIDS crisis is focusing attention on the once-hidden lives of women whose partners are homosexual or bisexual. It is raising concern as well that the partners' sexual behavior, past or present, places the women at grave risk of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Sex researchers estimate that about 20 percent of the U.S. male homosexual population, or four million men, marry at least once. No one can say how many of their wives may be at risk of AIDS because of the many variables: for example, the extent of the husband's sexual activity inside and outside the marriage.

Health authorities are concerned that wives who are unaware their husbands are homosexual cannot make informed choices. The women in the support group know and yet, they said, the disease does not dominate their discussions or even their thoughts.

"He practices safe sex," is a common remark. Or, "He's only involved with one man. The man? I'm sure he's not promiscuous."

When Ms. Samuels began working with the group five years ago, nobody mentioned AIDS.

Interior designer in her 30s, that another piece of bad news would be too much to bear.

The truth often comes as a shock, to judge by the preliminary results of a study by Ms. Samuels and Dr. Dorothy Hayes, an Adelphi University associate professor of nursing. Its findings, to be published in the Journal of Homosexuality, were based on the responses of 36 women to a 28-page questionnaire exploring their experiences as the wives of homosexual or bisexual men and the mothers of the men's children.

Roughly 85 percent of the women said they believed the men were heterosexual when they married. Those who knew otherwise said their reason for marrying was not "to cure him of homosexuality." Like most others, they said it was love.

Drawn from support groups for such wives in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, the women in the survey ranged in age from 32 to 62. The average age was 47. Most had college degrees and professional jobs. At the time of the survey they had been married an average of 19 years and had discovered the man's sexual orientation four years earlier.

It was often years later that the women realized that the blame they had assumed for strains in the marriage and the explanations they had

invented for their husbands' puzzling behavior made no sense.

Noting that half of the women were married and living with their husbands at the time of the survey, Dr. Hayes added: "Some are still holding on for dear life in spite of the fact that it doesn't feel so good. They deny a lot, which is true of abused wives and alcoholics."

Still only three of the wives surveyed insisted they would never divorce. All were married to men who identified themselves as bisexuals with their only female partners being their wives. The wives felt free to have affairs with other men under open-marriage contracts.

Many other marriages in the survey were troubled well before the man's sexual activity came to light. Gradually, the wives recalled, the men grew moody and began to withdraw from them first physically and then emotionally. As one woman put it, "I felt like he was doing me a favor when we made love."

Staring into the mirror, others decided it was their fault. They dieted, exercised, bought sexy nightgowns, to no avail.

"I remember thinking, 'Oh, he's found somebody else,'" a schoolteacher in the support group said. "I was on the right track, but I never dreamed it was a man. When he told me I said, 'You can't be gay.' If he were effeminate maybe that would have crossed my mind."

Six years later, their daughter is now 9 and their marriage remains intact, although sexual relations stopped three years ago.

"That's not to say we're not close in other ways," the schoolteacher said. "Our straight friends have so many problems — alcohol, drugs, wife abuse, poor communications. Just because they have sex doesn't make their marriages any better."

The fact that my husband is happy in his relationship helps our relationship because he doesn't bring home any worries."

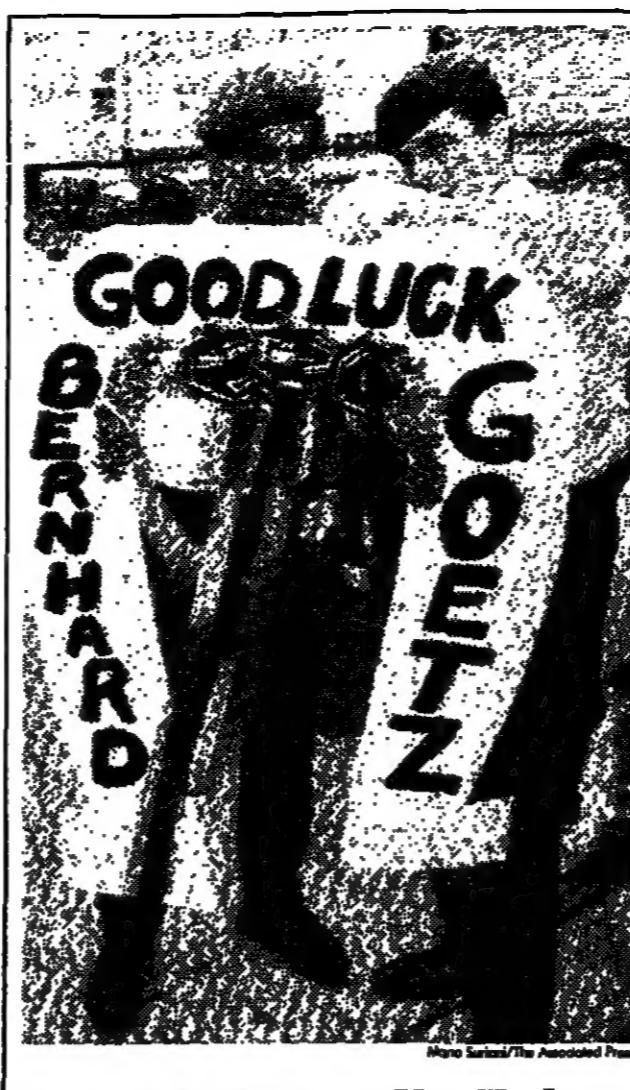
For others, the adjustment was harder. The disclosure left them feeling bewildered, jealous, betrayed, angry, guilty, disgusted and repulsed.

Despite such reactions, one-fourth of the wives believed they would have felt worse if the husband had been involved with a woman. But many more would have welcomed a female rival and a "fighting" chance.

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Good Luck Bernard Goetz

Two members of the Guardian Angels, volunteers who patrol New York streets and subway to deter crime, wished Bernard H. Goetz luck on Monday as his trial began on charges of shooting four men in a subway. Mr. Goetz, 39, contended the men tried to rob him. The 1984 shootings touched off a national debate on the right of individual self-defense and vigilantism.

By Sanjoy Hazarika  
*New York Times Service*

NEW DELHI — India's top defense official said Monday that New Delhi was considering changing its nonmilitary nuclear policy because of an "emerging nuclear threat" from Pakistan.

"Our response will be adequate to our perception of the threat," Defense Minister Krishna Chandra Pant said in Parliament.

Mr. Pant said that the Pakistani nuclear program was "forcing us to review our options."

Pakistan has denied that it has a nuclear weapons program although its leaders, including President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, have been quoted extensively in New Delhi defending its right to conduct a nuclear program for peaceful purposes.

All the evidence available indicates that Pakistan is continuing to pursue its nuclear program," Mr. Pant said. He also sharply criticized the United States for ignoring what he called "Pakistan's search of military nuclear capacity."

It has several reactors capable of producing weapons-grade plutonium.

Both India and Pakistan have

## Alien Amnesty Program in U.S. In Disarray as Startup Nears

By Peter Appleboim  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — A week before the start of the amnesty program established under the new U.S. immigration law, many of the information and counseling networks designed to guide aliens through the legalization process are confused and in disarray.

Although problems vary from city to city, officials of church and counseling groups say the Immigration and Naturalization Service has had to struggle to organize the amnesty program, which begins May 5, by congressional order.

They say logistical problems and inadequate preparation are adding confusion and uncertainty to the legalization process, much of which will rely on volunteer workers. As many as 3.9 million aliens could apply for legal status.

"We're at the 10th hour," said Joe Murray, chairman of the North Texas Immigration Coalition in Dallas. "We are about to go over the dam, and we can't do anything about it. If the bill goes into effect in May, we will discriminate against the people we are trying to help."

Mr. Murray's organization recently asked Texas congressmen to try to get the amnesty program delayed for a year to allow the immigration service, churches and agencies enough time for education and planning. The attempts have been unsuccessful.

INS officials acknowledge that there have been problems in starting the program, but they say it has proceeded relatively well, considering its complexity and the time constraints.

"I'm convinced most of the people are ready to go," said E.B.

Duarte, director of the INS Outreach Program. "The most productive agencies will be up and running on that day. Some others may not be ready until May 15 or June 1. I'm amazed at what has been accomplished in these six months. We've literally had people working day and night to get ready."

Some immigration officials say the problems with the amnesty program are minor when compared with the swelling tide of illegal immigrants the new law was designed to address.

"Nothing could be more of a mess than what we have now with a country full of illegals," said the service's Chicago district director, A.D. Moyer.

The new law, which was signed by President Ronald Reagan on Nov. 6, offers legal status or amnesty to illegal aliens who entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1982, and have lived in the country continuously since then. The application period begins May 5 and ends May 4, 1988.

Beginning June 1, immigration officials will enforce another section of the law, which prohibits employers from hiring illegal aliens.

A network of churches and other agencies will advise aliens on the law and on how to document their residency status. They will also help them prepare applications. These organizations include counseling groups operating independently and designated groups the government calls Qualified Designated Entities, which have been selected to apply for legal status in Chicago.

Most of the designated entities are announced in the past week. The list is still being completed.

Many groups have been counseling aliens for months, and will continue to aid them whether they are designated by the government or not. But the delay in designation, which confers some additional processing responsibilities and a modest government payment of \$15 or \$16 per application, has caused problems for others.

"It leaves these groups with many, many questions," said the Reverend Ronald T. Marine, director of legalization for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens in New York. "Do they hire staff? Do they print stuff or know? Do they start training? No one knows."

A contract for a national advertising campaign to inform aliens about the amnesty program was awarded two weeks ago.

In some cities, such as Houston, where the immigration service's local office has sponsored 104 forums for aliens and employers, officials have made efforts to spread information on the new law. That effort is being praised by immigrants groups.

But the slow pace of the national educational campaign has frustrated and angered many organizations working with aliens.

In Katzban, a Miami immigration attorney and president-elect of the American Immigration Lawyers Association, said studies in other countries had shown that advocacy notice and education were key factors in the number of aliens who applied for legalization.

"The government has defaulted in its responsibility to educate the public about legalization," he said.

"One can only wonder about the government's sincerity in insuring that many aliens come forward. There are many aliens who won't come forward because of a lack of education about it."

But Richard Keeler, executive director of the Polish Welfare Association in Chicago, said his group has good rapport with the federal immigration service, and he is optimistic about the process. An estimated 32,000 Poles are expected to apply for legal status in Chicago.

"In the Polish community, there's a genuine positive feeling for what the legalization process is going to do," he said.

## U.K. Will Sue Papers Over Spy Book

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — The British attorney general said Monday that he would start contempt of court proceedings against three British newspapers for publishing excerpts of a book, which is banned in England, that alleges misdeeds by Britain's counterintelligence service.

The independent, a nonpartisan daily, devoted its entire front page Monday morning to detail allegations from "Spycatcher," the memoirs of Peter Wright, a retired operative of MI5, the counterintelligence agency.

The government tried to block publication of the book in Australia, where Mr. Wright lives in retirement, saying that he was unauthorized to publish because he had signed the Official Secrets Act. The New South Wales Supreme Court rejected the arguments and the British government is appealing.

The publisher of "Spycatcher," Heinemann, said it would sue The Independent for breach of copyright. At a private hearing Monday before High Court Judge John Koch, The Independent agreed not to publish further material from the book until the case was heard. No hearing date was set.

After The Independent published the excerpts, two afternoon papers, the London Evening Standard and the London Daily News, repeated Mr. Wright's allegations that about 30 members of MI5 had plotted to topple Sir Harold Wilson as prime minister in 1974.

Many of the details in Mr. Wright's book had previously been published in two other books, "Their Trade Is Treachery," by Chapman Pincher, and "The Curse: MI5 Operations 1947-72," by Night West.

The government has won court injunctions preventing two British papers, The Guardian and The Observer, from publishing excerpts of "Spycatcher."

The attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, announced in a statement that he would start contempt of court proceedings against the three newspapers on Monday.

Mr. Michael consulted "his ministerial colleagues," the statement said, indicating that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had been involved in the decision to prosecute the three dailies.

## Howe and Lange Clash On Nonnuclear Stance

Reuters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Britain and New Zealand clashed sharply Monday over Wellington's nonnuclear policy, particularly Prime Minister David Lange's ban on ships that are nuclear-powered or carry nuclear weapons.

Thomas Olson, a researcher at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, said it was well known in military research circles that Poland and Romania had supplied ammunition to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

He said the bill for the ammunition had been paid by the United States, which backs the contras in their fight against the Sandinista government of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

He said the bill for the ammunition was paid by the United States, which backs the contras in their fight against the Sandinista government of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

Mr. Lange's ban on ships that are nuclear-powered or carry nuclear weapons has been challenged by New Zealand's dairy products in Europe. But he added:

"With your current defense policy, it is a fact of life that your cause is less likely to prevail in the European Community, 11 of whose 12 members also belong to NATO," the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.</

## ARTS / LEISURE

حکایات الکمال

**The Short Shift Back to the Miniskirt**By Bernadine Morris  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — The miniskirt is back. For the first time since the 1960s, women who follow fashion are shortening their skirts, or rolling them up at the waist to see how they look and feel with more leg showing.

In a rare display of unanimity, designers in the world's leading fashion centers here and in Europe focused on short skirts in their recent collections for fall. Most of them, deciding to forget about "choices" and "options" (catchwords for the last few years), showed hemlines that bared the knee and, frequently, half the thigh as well.

Although fall clothes won't be in the stores until July and August, the race is on. Department stores with alterations departments, such as Saks Fifth Avenue here, report that women are bringing in new and old skirts to be shortened a dozen at a time.

"I'm going to have this dress done again," said Jill Kremetz, the photographer. "The last time I had it done mid-knee. Now it has to be above the knee. I've been having my skirts shortened one inch a week."

"I just bought this skirt last week and everybody tells me it's too long," said Cynthia Gibbons, who was shopping at Bloomingdale's last week. "I'm used to wearing Perry Ellis down to my ankles and I feel I'm really exposing my legs, but I guess I'll have it shortened." Her hem was about an inch above her knees.

Not every woman is enthusiastic about very short skirts. Isabelle Leeds, buying summer clothes on the Manhattan's East Side, said she was determined to keep her knees covered "because I'm tall and there's such a thing as too much leg."



Bill Blass's mink-hem mini (above), and Calvin Klein's lace suit.

and are easier to get around in. "It will be the year of the short skirt, and women will want to look sexy," said Kalman Ruttstein, fashion director of Bloomingdale's.

"They will shorten their skirts instead of having a face lift," said Marjorie Deane, of Tobe Associates, a fashion merchandiser.

The last hemline-shortening spree began with Mary Quant in London in the early 1960s and was given worldwide prominence when it was picked up by André Courrèges in his Paris couture collection in 1962. Rudi Gernreich and Jacques Tiffet were its proponents in the United States.

For the next eight years hemlines were on the rise, with many women experiencing a sense of rejuvenation as they turned up their skirts a little at a time. At first hemlines grazed the knee. By the end of the 1960s skirts were the shortest they had been in recorded history, far shorter than flappers had worn them in the 1920s.

Then came the debacle. In the collections for fall 1970, hemlines descended abruptly, by as much as 18 inches, from mid-thigh to the lower calf. Again, the change originated in Europe, but was quickly picked up by designers in this country.

The protests were immediate. Women declared that they would no longer be dictated to by fashion designers. They refused to buy long skirts. Stores suffered and many manufacturers went out of business.

Hemlines settled somewhere in the vicinity of the knee, but the placement was not significant. Fashionable women everywhere turned to pants. Even older women, who never wore trousers except perhaps for gardening, felt liberated in pants suits.

Meanwhile, skirt hemlines quietly began their descent until mid-calf length became commonplace in the 1970s and the early 1980s. Near-ankle lengths began winning adherents in this country last fall, and have remained popular this spring.

Still, some fashion designers, including most of the couturiers in Paris and Geoffrey Beene and James Galanos in the United States, strongly favored skirts near knee length.

Many collections in recent years offered a choice of hem length. A woman could wear a short skirt one day, a long one the next and trousers the third, and many did.

The popularity of short bubble skirts for evening last winter has helped prepare customers for the show of legs to come.

The differences between the short clothes of the 1960s and the styles offered today are considerable. Then, the basic daytime style was a shift dress with no waistline, in a smooth fabric such as wool gabardine or cotton poplin.

Today, fabrics are far more elaborate. Textured, three-dimensional surfaces and such patterns as checks, abstract designs and florals add interest to styles that have a more formal air.

Suits and jackets, almost ignored in the 1960s, are in the forefront of fashion now. Clothes are more shapely, with waistlines generally marked and hips often rounded.

The exaggerated padded shoulders that have dominated clothes for a decade have receded in favor of a curved, feminine silhouette. Shorter skirts are an almost inevitable part of this significant change in fashion.

Technology has made short clothes easier to wear. Stretch fabrics allow clothes to fit the body closely without inhibiting movement.

And panty hose, invented toward the end of the last short-skirt era, make short skirts practical. Most designers have endorsed opaque panty hose to avoid a look that is too leggy. In dark shades, these hose also offer some camouflage for women concerned about the shape of their legs or, more specifically, their knees.

"The shift to short clothes has started," Saltzman said. "Women have accepted them more enthusiastically than we predicted. They say it makes them feel happier as well as younger. That's what fashion is all about."



Courrèges design 1987 and, below right, his minis of 1965.

## DOONESBURY

**70 YEARS OF PIONEERING AUTOMOTIVE KNOWHOW.**

**S**etting new standards by being a pioneer is nothing new to Mitsubishi Motors. We began back in 1917 with the introduction of Japan's first series-production vehicle—the Mitsubishi Model-A. Over the years we followed with a number of other "firsts," developing some of Japan's first buses, trucks and cars, and a number of other automotive firsts as well. Like the 1934 PX-33, Japan's first diesel 4WD convertible.

**A**s transportation needs diversified so did our pioneering automotive spirit. In 1959 we set a new

stage in Japan's automotive history with the Mitsubishi 500, the first Japanese production car whose aerodynamics were tested in a large-scale wind tunnel. The same year, its free-revving air-cooled engine powered it to a class victory in the Macau Grand Prix.

**S**uch pioneering applications in automotives continue to confirm Mitsubishi's pioneering status in passenger car development. Today, new technologies are propelling Mitsubishi toward new milestones with cars like the MP-90X. This experimental vehicle is a crystallization of Mitsubishi R & D efforts in future automobiles. The MP-90X features sophisticated "Integrated

Communications" and "Active Control" systems—that are possible through the latest developments in new materials, electronics and telecommunications not to mention improvements in virtually every facet of driver-vehicle operation.

**W**ith vehicles like the MP-90X to show the way, there's a bright automotive future ahead. And with our pioneering spirit to help, we'll find new ways to meet tomorrow's transportation needs.

**S I N C E 1 9 1 7**

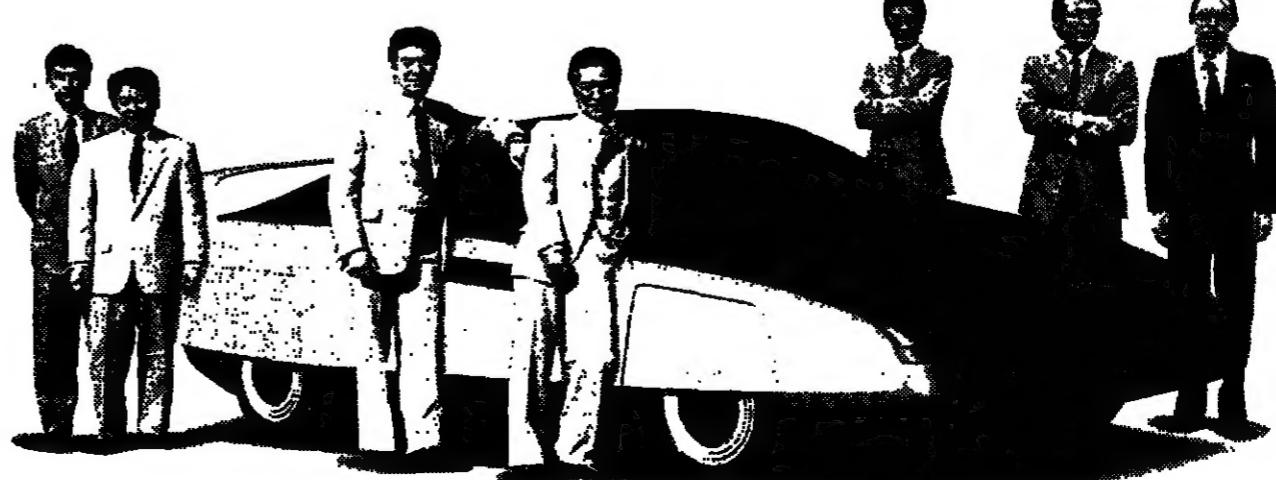


**1917**



Mitsubishi Model-A: Japan's first series-production car.

**1987**



Mitsubishi MP-90X: Japan's most advanced concept vehicle.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	C%
SouthCo	2,097	249	237	246	+16
IBM	2,076	105	104	105	-1
Sun-Mar	2,027	105	104	105	-1
Americo	2,016	247	236	236	+12
AT&T	1,996	105	104	105	-1
AEI/PwC	2,017	274	264	255	-15
Burndy	1,992	252	250	250	-14
v/Texaco	1,962	314	304	311	+14
Amoco	1,921	105	104	105	-1
Dome	1,753	174	134	126	-13
GenEd	1,678	105	104	105	-1
Compaq	1,621	346	316	316	+12

Market Sales					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	C%
NYSE 4 pm, volume	22,710,000				
NYSE 4 pm, volume	12,450,000				
Amerex prev. clos.	15,641,000				
OTC prev. clos.	13,650,000				
OTC prev. run, volume	13,650,000				
NYX volume up	12,450,000				
NYX volume down	12,450,000				
Amerex volume up	3,700,000				
Amerex volume down	3,700,000				
OTC volume down	3,700,000				
OTC volume down	3,700,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	C%	
Composite	140.86	135.67	139.97	-0.10	-0.7%
Industrials	194.13	189.35	193.28	-0.40	-0.2%
Transport	129.25	125.25	127.25	-0.25	-0.2%
Utilities	71.21	69.79	71.07	+0.31	0.4%
Finance	145.88	143.20	145.00	+0.80	0.6%

# Mondays' NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues
Advanced	182	215	215	215	215
Declined	215	215	215	215	215
Unchanged	215	215	215	215	215
Total Issues	643	643	643	643	643
New Lows	1	1	1	1	1

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues
Advanced	407.67	407.67	407.67	407.67	407.67
Declined	422.55	422.55	422.55	422.55	422.55
Unchanged	422.55	422.55	422.55	422.55	422.55
Total Issues	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111	1,111
New Lows	1	1	1	1	1

AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	C%	
Wiches	7,94	7,92	7,92	7,92	-1	-0.3%
AMM	7,28	7,26	7,26	7,26	-1	-0.3%
Hinesh	6,18	6,16	6,16	6,16	-1	-0.3%
AMM	5,52	5,50	5,50	5,50	-1	-0.3%
Dome	2,72	2,70	2,70	2,70	-1	-0.3%
Wangs	2,72	2,70	2,70	2,70	-1	-0.3%
AMM	2,63	2,61	2,61	2,61	-1	-0.3%
Wolff	2,63	2,61	2,61	2,61	-1	-0.3%
Andahl	2,62	2,60	2,60	2,60	-1	-0.3%
AMM	2,57	2,55	2,55	2,55	-1	-0.3%
TexAir	2,57	2,55	2,55	2,55	-1	-0.3%
Hockin	2,51	2,50	2,50	2,50	-1	-0.3%
BAT	2,11	2,09	2,09	2,09	-1	-0.3%

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues
Bonds	97.23	97.23	97.23	97.23	97.23
Utilities	94.90	94.90	94.90	94.90	94.90
Industrials	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30	94.30

NYSE Diary					
Class	Prev.	Adv.	Decl.	Unchanged	Total Issues
Advanced	541	372	372	372	372
Declined	267	249	249	249	249
Unchanged	192	187	187	187	187
Total Issues	980	970	970	970	970
New Lows	21	20	20	20	20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.						
Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales	
1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	1991	
April 24	260,400	431,774	5,603	240,400	431,774	5,603
April 23	234,762	517,682	5,263	234,762	517,682	5,263
April 22	226,765	515,630	5,259	226,765	515,630	5,259
April 21	232,860	513,588	5,258	232,860	513,588	5,258
April 20	230,884	512,523	5,178	230,884	512,523	5,178

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Lower in Heavy Trading

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended lower in heavy trading Monday but a rebound in the dollar and bonds, a slump in precious metals prices and a bullish prognosis for the traditional market leader, IBM, cut the session's worst losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 2,230.34, down 4.83, after rebounding from a 40-point loss earlier in the afternoon. Trading was volatile.

Traders outpaced advances by 2 to 1. In the morning, losers held a lead as wide as 8 to over gainers.

Broad market indexes ended mixed. The New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.10 to 159.27, but Standard & Poor's 500 stock index rose 0.31 to 281.83. The price of an average share dropped 2 cents.

Volume amounted to about 222.7 million, compared with 177.95 million on Friday.

Traders said a rebound in bonds, the dollar and bullish remarks from IBM's chairman, John F. Akers,



# Mondays' NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	\$s.	High	Low	Close
<b>(Continued)</b>								
31/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
32/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
33/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
34/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
35/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
36/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
37/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
38/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
39/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
40/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
41/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
42/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
43/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
44/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
45/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
46/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
47/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
48/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
49/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
50/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
51/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
52/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
53/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
54/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
55/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
56/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
57/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
58/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
59/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
60/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
61/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
62/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
63/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
64/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
65/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
66/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
67/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
68/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
69/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
70/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
71/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
72/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
73/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
74/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
75/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
76/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
77/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
78/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
79/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
80/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
81/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
82/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
83/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
84/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
85/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
86/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
87/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
88/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
89/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
90/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
91/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
92/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
93/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
94/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
95/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
96/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
97/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
98/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
99/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
100/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
101/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
102/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
103/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
104/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
105/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
106/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
107/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
108/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
109/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
110/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
111/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
112/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
113/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
114/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
115/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
116/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
117/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
118/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
119/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
120/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
121/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
122/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
123/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
124/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
125/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
126/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62	126	—	126
127/4	CHEP	3.20	9.5	320	62			

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Chrysler Profits Off 24% for Quarter**

The Associated Press

**HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan** — Chrysler Corp. said Monday that its first-quarter earnings fell 24.4 percent from a year earlier. The company's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, attributed the drop to buy-in incentives and lost production.

In the first three months of 1987, the third-largest U.S. automaker earned \$269.7 million, or \$1.24 per share, down from \$356.9 million, or \$1.57 a share, in the first quarter of 1986.

The company's stock closed Monday at \$35.375, down \$1.375, on the New York Stock Exchange.

Chrysler reported that revenue

totaled \$6.12 billion, up 4.3 percent from \$5.87 billion a year earlier.

"We've spent nearly \$600 million for plant modernization and upscale products in the first quarter," Mr. Iacocca said. "By pouring a lot of money back into our car and truck businesses, we're assuring the future competitiveness and profitability of Chrysler."

Mr. Iacocca said Chrysler also spent heavily to "match our competition, or go them one better," in offering extended warranties and other buyer incentives.

Chrysler's first-quarter sales were up nearly 4 percent over last year, to \$6.03 billion from \$5.8 billion.

Analysts have said that Chrysler's sales in the first quarter were hurt by the dwindling supplies of the popular Omni-Horizon America subcompacts, which lost their home when Chrysler began restyling its Belvidere, Illinois, plant.

Chrysler, which last week purchased the Italian sports car maker Lamborghini SpA, also owns 15.6 percent of Maserati SpA and is working out an agreement to purchase the French government-owned Renault's 46.1 percent interest in American Motors Corp.

Those gains were attributed to improved worldwide demand, lower energy and feedstock prices, previous corporate restructuring and improved productivity.

After-tax operating income for the petroleum segments was \$55 million, 64 percent below the first quarter of 1986. Those results reflected lower refined petroleum product margins and lower average worldwide crude oil and domestic gas prices.

Conoco's quarterly earnings from exploration and production totaled \$15 million on sales of \$504 million, compared with \$31 million on \$651 million in revenue a year earlier.

Conoco's earnings from refining, marketing and transportation totaled \$40 million on revenue of \$1.99 billion, down from \$1.03 billion on \$2.2 billion of revenue a year earlier.

Mr. Akers said that IBM expects its new products and cost-cutting measures to have an increasingly positive impact in the rest of 1987.

He said that although the worldwide economic situation remained unsettled, "we see some encouraging signs." He said, for example, that shipments in the first quarter of 1987 exceeded the 1986 level.

On April 13, IBM said first-quarter profit fell 23 percent to \$785 million from the same period in 1986, although sales rose 5.5 percent.

Mr. Akers said that IBM would increase its emphasis on service and other customer support this year and that by the end of 1987 it would have 20 percent more sales representatives and systems engineers than it did two years ago.

He said the company was accomplishing the change by moving current employees into marketing and through new hires. He also said

**Alitalia Opted For McDonnell Jets Over Airbus**

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Alitalia, Italy's state-controlled airline, said Monday that it was placing orders for six McDonnell Douglas Corp. MD-11 three-engine jets and taking options on four others in a transaction estimated at about \$1 billion.

The No. 2 automaker, Ford Motor Co., is expected to release first-quarter results this week.

The contract brings the total number of orders and options for the MD-11 to 119, involving 14 airlines, a spokesman for McDonnell Douglas said.

Alitalia had been considering both the MD-11 and its main competitor, the Airbus A-340 made by the four-nation West European Airbus consortium.

A key factor in Alitalia's choice, sources said, was a commitment by McDonnell Douglas to place substantial orders for subcontracting work with Italian companies.

**IBM Chairman Emphasizes New Products, Cost-Cutting**

Reuters

**NEW ORLEANS** — Business volume at International Business Machines Corp. is up 8 percent worldwide, the company's chairman, John F. Akers, said Monday.

Last year IBM announced that it would try to reduce its overall number of employees without violating its no-layoff policy, primarily through offers of early retirement and retraining.

Mr. Akers said that since last April the company's worldwide work force had been cut by 11,000. He said some 14,000 people had been moved from one IBM location to another, that headquarters staff positions were reduced by 7,000 and that the number of U.S. managers had been cut by 1,500.

Earlier this month, the company introduced a new line of personal computers, and this summer it will begin shipping a new generation of minicomputers.

"We expect our product announcements and resource-balancing measures to have an increasingly positive impact as 1987 proceeds," Mr. Akers said.

IBM "is working hard," Mr. Akers said, "to reduce our product cycle," which is the time between the conception of a new product and its first shipment.

"We want to make this as short as possible and we are making progress," he said.

**U.S. Paper Products Industry Rebounds as Dollar Drops**By Jonathan P. Hicks  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — After years of being battered by weak prices and rising foreign competition, take away their business, American forest product companies are experiencing some of their best days. They like other industries, have mainly one force to thank for their vastly improved fortunes: the declining dollar.

Because of the weaker dollar, U.S. pulp and paper exports surged 18 percent and 20 percent, respectively, in 1986, and paper exports, at least, are expected to keep climbing this year.

At home, the weaker dollar has meant that

the industry can once again raise prices, sometimes significantly. Since 1986, the price of linerboard — used to make cardboard boxes — has increased by more than 30 percent, to \$320 a ton. More price increases in forest products are on the way, analysts predict.

The industry's earnings reflect its change in circumstances. After being severely depressed for three years, profits rose 30 percent in 1986 and should rise this year by 25 percent, to about \$4 billion, according to analysis and economists.

"We had some tough times a few years ago," said Burnell Roberts, chairman of Mead Corp., the big paper company based in Dayton, Ohio. "It's time we had it the other way."

Cost-cutting measures that forest products companies implemented to survive the tough times mean that they are raising profits now that times are better. Labor costs, which were rising about 10 percent annually five years ago, rose by only about one-half of 1 percent last year. Energy costs, too, have been significantly cut.

benefited from the dollar's lower value but, because of persisting oversupply, not as much as paper. "The exchange rate has made us more competitive, and our market share has increased, but prices have been flat," said Thomas C. Ambrose, a spokesman for Weyerhaeuser Co. in Tacoma, Washington. "The supply is too high."

Still, Weyerhaeuser's exports of pulp rose a hefty 40 percent last year, and have remained strong this year, Mr. Ambrose said.

U.S. producers of packaging paper are benefiting from the decisions of Japanese and European companies to scale back in that market.

"The Scandinavians and Japanese don't have the access to cheap fiber that the American companies have, so they have concentrated on the higher-end specialty papers," said Mark S. Rog-

ers, an analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities.

Even so, the U.S. production of specialty products, such as the coated paper used to package food prepared in microwave ovens, has surged as a result of increased domestic and international demand. Advertisements account for about 90 percent of the demand for coated paper, and producers widely forecast that growth in demand will surpass the 6 percent level, where it has been every year since 1976.

The forest products industry's rebound follows one of its worst periods. For most of the 1980s, imports claimed a growing share of almost every product category. In printing and writing paper, which accounts for 28 percent of the industry's \$148 billion sales, foreign producers nearly doubled their share, to 11.7 percent last year.

In 1985 alone, the prices for the grades of paper products used in packaging fell nearly 30 percent. The net income of the six largest U.S. paper companies — Georgia-Pacific, Champion International, International Paper, Kimberly-Clark, Boise Cascade and Crown Zellerbach — fell 44 percent, to \$462 million.

Despite the industry's prosperity, some analysts caution that the new tax law could hurt the makers of lumber and wood products. The elimination of the investment tax credit and the longer schedule for depreciation could diminish demand from the construction industry.

A more immediate threat, however, is the possibility of Japan's placing a tariff on paperboard in retaliation for the sanctions President Ronald Reagan recently imposed on Japanese semiconductors.

**Exxon Chief Says Oil Discoveries Slowing**

Reuters

**ITC's Earnings Jumped by 55% In First Quarter**

United Press International

**NEW YORK** — ITT Corp. said Monday that its first quarter earnings had risen 55 percent, to \$164 million, versus \$106 million for the same period of 1986.

The increase per share was \$1.07, up from 70 cents a share. ITT said, while sales totaled \$4.6 billion, up from a restated \$4 billion in the 1986 quarter.

Earlier this month, the company introduced a new line of personal computers, and this summer it will begin shipping a new generation of minicomputers.

Hartford's results were helped by tax benefits from the 1986 Tax Reform Act, of which \$26 million was realized in the first quarter, ITT said.

The industrial and military technology business was off from 1986 but above company expectations, ITT said.

Natural resources operations posted large gains in the quarter, more than doubling their performance, the company said.

the world will also be facing up to inherent limitations on the availability of oil and gas," he said.

"So it is essential to find a better way to recover more of the discovered oil from producing fields using chemical solvents, heat and other techniques."

After his speech, Mr. Rawl said in an interview that world oil prices should remain at about \$18 a barrel through the end of 1987.

"We're still using the current level of about \$18 or \$19 through the end of the year," Mr. Rawl said. "We base our outlook on prices remaining in the current range."

FOREIGN & COLONIAL RESERVE ASSET FUND		PRICES AT 2/10/87
A : U.S. DOLLAR "CASH"	\$12.40	
B : MULTICURRENCY "CASH"	\$12.39	
C : DOLLAR BONDS	\$13.44	
D : MULTICURRENCY BONDS	\$17.71	
E : STERLING BONDS	\$12.05	
F : DEUTSCHE MARK BONDS	\$10.73	
G : YEN BONDS	YEN167.00	
H : ECU BONDS	ECU107	
I : SWEDISH KRONA	\$1.30	
J : U.S. EQUITIES	\$13.74	
N : JAPANESE EQUITIES	YEN128.00	
O : GLOBAL EQUITIES	\$12.26	
X : STERLING "CASH"	\$12.54	
Z : GOLD	\$10.91	
FOREIGN & COLONIAL MANAGEMENT (LONDON) LIMITED		
14 MULCASTER STREET, LONDON, E.C.2		TEL: 01-520 2427
FOR OTHER F & C FUNDS SEE		TELEX: 0192003
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS LIST		

**BFCE results for 1986****Development of Commercial Activities**

Commercial loans to French and foreign businesses levelled off at 35 billion francs, in spite of the shrinking demand for credit and the fall of the dollar, which lowered the value of most transactions carried out in foreign currencies, by both our French and overseas branches. Capital and money markets activities, however, benefitted from the favourable financial situation during the first half of the year as well as from the Bank's investment in specialized personnel and material in this specific area. Overall, proceeds from commercial activities advanced by 5.5% as a result of product diversification and an expanded clientele, most notably among medium-sized businesses.

**A Gradual Decline in Export Facilities**

The signing of fewer major export contracts, together with the first impact of the 1985-1986 reforms of export credit procedures, caused short and medium-term credits to drop from 81 to 59 billion francs. However long term buyer and supplier credits, the specialized activity of the Bank,

stood the test much better and rose from 64 to 68 billion francs.

**An Appreciable Advance in Results**

Net operating income (1,834 million francs) showed an increase of 77 million (up 4.4%), despite the depreciation of the dollar, the decline in lending rates and the erosion of profit margins. The 4% increase of general expenses was largely due to investment-linked expenditures. New appropriations to loan loss reserves for the year (413 million) were in large part allocated to "sovereign risks", which are covered to the same level as in most other banks, while "doubtful risks of customers" were covered up to 75%.

After provision for corporate income taxes, the financial year yielded a profit of 76 million francs, an increase of 26.6% over 1985.

*The annual Report from which the above figures have been extracted may be obtained from the "département Études et Communication", Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur, 21, bd Haussmann - 75009 Paris - France.*

**BFCE**  
Banque Française  
du Commerce Extérieur

**T**he deeper your insights into a country and its economy, the better your prospects in international business. Take intelligence on optimum modes of payment and methods of financing, for instance. To support your foreign commitment successfully, your bank partner must be able to provide such information firsthand.

That's why DG BANK has steadily expanded its international network of branches and subsidiaries in major financial centers. In addition, we maintain corre-

spondent relations with some 3,000 banks worldwide. As a member of the UNICO Banking Group, DG BANK cooperates closely with six large West European banks.

To its international presence, DG BANK adds a universal range of services: from foreign exchange cover to Eurocurrencies, from export financing to bond issues, from investment counselling to assistance in entering new markets. Whatever your needs, our fast-action policy ensures that you rapidly get together with the right people and lose no time

in analyzing all the risks and opportunities.

Head Office: DG BANK, P. O. Box 100651, Am Platz der Republik, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Federal Republic of Germany. Telephone: (069) 74 47-01, Telex: 412291. Offices in: New York, Los Angeles, Atlanta, Rio de Janeiro, Hongkong, Singapore, Tokyo, Kuala Lumpur, London, Luxembourg, Zurich, Budapest.

The broadly based Bank.

**DG BANK**



## CURRENCY MARKETS

## DOLLAR: Recovery in N.Y. Follows New Low in Tokyo

(Continued from first finance page)

that they are not going to get any interest in the auction," he said.

The Fed's apparent tightening pushed the Treasury's bellwether 30-year bond from its low of about 85% for a yield of 8.85 percent, to close at about 83%, for an 8.59 percent yield.

Currency dealers began the day in Tokyo nervous that demand for dollars could dwindle as the Japanese back away from active buying of the currency for purchase of U.S. government bonds.

The dollar, after trading as low as 137.50 yen in Tokyo, closed at 137.80, sharply down from 139.45 on Friday.

The fall sent the Tokyo stock market plunging. The Nikkei average of 225 stocks lost 231.32 points, its biggest single-day fall ever, to close at 23,074.41, as big institutions began to sell, brokers said.

Central banks of Japan, West Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands bought dollars on Monday, reflecting government

London Dollar Rates	
Mos.	Fri.
Dollars/sterling	1.3925
French franc	1.3945
Japanese yen	1.3925
Swiss franc	1.3925
U.S. dollar	1.3925
French franc	1.3925
Source: Reuters	

and the trade imbalance between the United States and Japan.

They said that comments by President Reagan that he hoped to lift trade sanctions against Japan soon were met with skepticism.

Economists and dealers said that pressure was growing in the financial markets for the United States to take overt action to stabilize the dollar, even though doubts linger that it has fallen far enough to help redress world trade imbalances.

Some analysts believe that a half-point increase in the U.S. discount rate, preferably in conjunction with rate cuts in Tokyo and Bonn, would be enough to discourage sellers.

But many fear that more drastic action, such as a U.S. issue of yen-denominated Treasury bonds, may be needed.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7765 DM, down from 1.7965 on Friday, and in Paris at 5.3490 French francs, down from 5.9880.

In Zurich, it closed at 1.4505 Swiss francs, down from 1.4638 Friday.

## Gold and Silver Plummet In N.Y. in Selling Frenzy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Gold and silver plunged Monday in New York after a speculative upward frenzy when the dollar rebounded.

The spot gold contract fell from a trading high of \$477.50 an ounce to \$344 and silver went from \$12.25 to \$7.80 an ounce. Dealers said that the selling had begun as mild profit-taking when the U.S. Federal Reserve failed to add expected reserves to the banking system at midday.

"You had a situation where nobody was short silver," said Alan Posnick, chief trader at Mantra Tordella & Brooks Inc. "From mild profit-taking on the perception of Fed tightening, there was a frenzy when everybody wanted out and there were no buyers."

"We had a 35 percent drop in silver," he said. "On a percentage basis it exceeded the fall in 1980 when silver plunged from \$50 an ounce to roughly \$40 overnight."

As in the 1980 silver debacle, dealers said many participants were wiped out Monday. Speculators in futures markets trade on margin, or with small deposits for contracts worth huge amounts. When prices drop precipitously, brokers demand additional margin payments to cover the reduced value of contracts. If speculators cannot come up with the funds, their contracts are liquidated.

Silver opened in London at \$10.17 an ounce and rose above \$11 from \$9.40 on Friday. Gold was set at \$476.60 an ounce in the morning, up \$11.60 from Friday, before closing at \$470.50.

## MEXICO: Skeptics Question Plan to Trim State Sector

(Continued from first finance page)  
 Their performance has not been very impressive," an economist for an international organization said. "Many of the companies they have offered for sale are things nobody really wants and the things that people really want are not being offered."

A diplomat who asked not to be identified said: "It's true they've started to diversify, but they are still in a lot of sectors for no particular reason. I can't see, for example,

why, in view of the interest that is out there in the market, they don't diversify the airlines, both Aeromexico and Mexicana."

Still, the government has promised that "the state will withdraw from the branches of chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals and secondary petrochemicals, whose production no longer requires the presence of the state."

The ultimate objective is to reduce the number of state enterprises to less than 250. An additional 100 concerns are expected to be sold, more than 200 dissolved and about 50 merged.

But for less, apparently, will be done with six major state companies, which include Conasupo, which distributes basic necessities to low-income groups; the federal

electricity monopoly, and state sugar, steel, railway and fertilizer corporations. In 1985, the most recent year for which figures are available, those companies accounted for more than 20 percent of the public-sector deficit.

The deficit was a result of both the subsidized prices at which companies were forced to sell their products — especially fertilizers, foodstuffs, electricity and steel — and actual operating losses.

"It comes down to a question of whether they are really willing to reduce subsidies and raise prices," a diplomat said. "There has been a lot of internal debate tied up with politics, and the verdict is still out."

Mr. Tamayo, who formerly worked at the steel and light corporations, said, "It is impossible for a state company to be profitable if it is asked to supply at a subsidy, cannot raise its prices and must generate jobs and expand services."



## Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

A

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

B

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

C

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

D

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

E

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

F

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

G

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

H

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

I

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

J

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

K

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

L

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

M

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

N

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

O

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

P

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

Q

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

R

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

S

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

T

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

U

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

V

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

W

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

X

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

Y

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

Z

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

AA

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

BB

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

CC

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

DD

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

EE

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

FF

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

GG

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

HH

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

II

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

JJ

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

KK

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

LL

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

MM

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

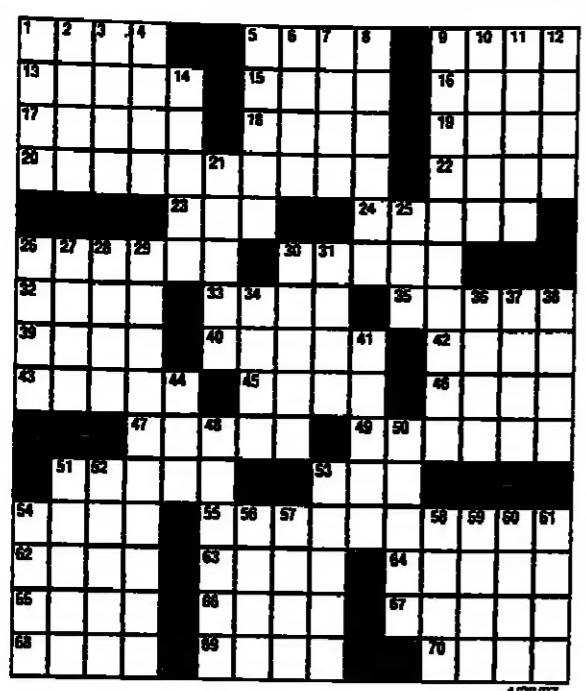
NN

22 Month High Low Stock

Sales In Div. Yld. 108 High Low 4 P.M. Clos.

OO

22 Month High Low Stock



**ACROSS**

- 1 Chutzpah, in the extreme
- 5 Atlantis proprietor
- 9 Dwel on tediously
- 13 Fugitive's moniker
- 15 Egyptian goddess
- 16 I.L.
- transgression
- 17 Mute bird
- 18 Caron role
- 19 W.W. II offshoot
- 20 Together
- 22 Dew or rain follower
- 23 Deserter
- 24 Mr. Fudd
- 26 Incantations
- 30 Railroad flare
- 32 Short
- 33 Chester — Arthur
- 35 Take as one's own
- 39 Complain
- 40 "Be"
- Beetles song
- 42 Medley
- 43 Rice field
- 45 Throw a party for
- 46 Sight in an OPEC land
- 47 Adds
- seasoning
- 49 Enmesh
- 51 Tremble
- 53 Actor Voight

54 Former Iranian ruler

55 "— Rose," Streisand hit

62 What Antofalla might spew

63 Bombay garment

64 Adjective for a séance

65 South Yemen's capital

66 Kila

67 "There is a — of love": Blake

68 Hawk

69 Salamander

70 Winter plaything

**DOWN**

- 1 Wound
- 2 Utah resort
- 3 N.F.L. participant
- 4 Rendered fat
- 5 This has a thousand eyes"
- 6 Singapore's location
- 7 "Stop" or "Falling Rocks"
- 8 Thespians' words with the audience
- 9 Item from a sub
- 10 Cognizant
- 11 Part of a Sikorsky vehicle
- 12 Noise from a fall
- 14 Sound o' the pipes
- 21 Twangy
- 25 Meadow
- 26 Pit
- 27 Malayan canoe
- 28 "Conserve it!"
- 29 Acts neighborhood
- 30 Clotho et al.
- 31 Gram or meter
- 34 A Parisian Bank
- 36 Designer Cassini
- 37 Bolus
- 38 Japanned metalware
- 41 Wy'e s— Ridge
- 44 Tibetan ox
- 48 Concern for a student
- 50 Bogotá's location
- 51 Hades habitué
- 52 Place to seek sanctuary
- 53 Knee or elbow
- 54 Wend or Crat
- 56 Building part
- 57 Stars & Stripes heroes
- 58 — and haws
- 59 Seed covering
- 60 Christie's "Death on the —"
- 61 Feat

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maloufa.

### DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M TIRED OF CHICKEN, DAD. CAN'T WE GET A BUCKET OF CHEESEBURGERS?"

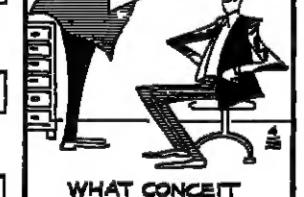
### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**ANCKK**

THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



These will never eyes  
But what will do to my good looks?

**BUICC**

BUICC

**NYWIRT**

WHAT CONCEIT MIGHT BE A FORM OF.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: SANDY UNWED RUBBER JURIST

Answer: What a dude sometimes becomes after marriage—"SUB-DUED."

**WEATHER**

**EUROPE**

HIGH LOW

Aleppo

C F P

Amsterdam

19 70 14 62

Athens

20 70 14 62

Berlin

27 70 14 62

Bordeaux

27 70 14 62

Breslau

27 70 14 62

Budapest

27 70 14 62

Copenhagen

27 70 14 62

Coat Del Sol

21 70 11 58

Dublin

29 60 10 40

Edinburgh

27 60 12 40

Florence

19 60 12 40

Grenoble

21 70 14 62

Helsinki

11 30 6 32

Las Palmas

21 70 17 58

London

29 60 10 40

Madrid

27 60 12 40

Minsk

15 50 9 20

Munich

18 60 12 40

Nice

8 60 12 40

Oulu

8 60 12 40

Paris

15 50 9 20

Pristevnik

17 60 12 40

Rome

20 60 12 40

Stockholm

12 50 4 20

Stresa

18 60 12 40

Venice

15 50 9 20

Warsaw

10 50 2 30

Zurich

15 50 9 20

**AFRICA**

Sana'a

24 75 15 41

Tunis

27 70 15 41

Harare

27 70 15 41

Lagos

24 70 15 41

Abidjan

27 70 15 41

Windhoek

27 70 15 41

Algiers

27 70 15 41

Asmara

27 70 15 41

Accra

27 70 15 41

Abidjan

27 70 15 41

Port Louis

27 70 15 41

Abuja

27 70 15 41

Harare

27 70 15 41

Abidjan

## SPORTS

**Show Stifles Dodgers on 3 Hits**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
LOS ANGELES — As a member of the San Diego Padre pitching staff, Eric Show is becoming accustomed to the pressure and responsibility of stopping losing streaks. He stopped one Sunday with a three-inning, 4-0 victory that also ended a four-game Los Angeles Dodger winning streak.

"When you're 5-15, it seems like every time you go out there you need a win bad," said Show, who in one stretch retired 18 consecutive batters. "It seems like I've had to follow a three-game losing streak every time out there."

Show struck out an early lead — rookie Mark Parent keyed a four-run third inning with the first two runs batted in of his major league career — and the right-hander knew he'd better take advantage of it.

"Getting the four runs early was pressure," Show said. "Suddenly you have a lead and you're not used to it. It can be devastating if you blow it. If there's a time when you want to kick yourself in gear, it's when you get the lead. We don't get many leads."

The only hits off Show were a first-inning line single that extended Pedro Guerrero's hitting streak to nine games, a two-out double to right by Franklin Stubbs in the seventh and a two-out single by Ken Landreaux in the ninth. And that was without his good stuff.

"When I went to warm up I had nothing at all, no riding fastball and no slider," he said. "And those are my two main pitches. My other pitches turned out to be a hard sinker and a hard curve ball, and those are the two I rarely use."

Show struck out four, walked none and hit a batter while recording his third career two-hitter and his first shutout since September 1, 1985, when he blanked Atlanta 1-0.

San Diego's first shutout of the year was only its fifth victory in 20 games.

Giants 6, Braves 4: In Atlanta, Jeff Leonard had a home run and an RBI single, but the highlight was San Francisco's four double plays, which gave the Giants a major-league record 13 in three games against the Braves. Said reliever Jeff Robinson, who struck out Dale Murphy as the tying run at the plate in the ninth: "They don't call em a pitcher's best friend for nothing. One swing, two outs. You can't beat that."

**BASEBALL ROUNDUP**

Chicago swept a three-game series. Dawson, who left the Expos to sign with the Cubs as a free agent, was seven for 12 during the weekend, with three doubles, two homers and six runs batted in. Wimpy Steve Trout pitched his first complete game since Sept. 29, 1985 — a span of 29 starts.

Reds 11, Astros 3: In Houston, Dave Parker's two homers drove in five runs, helping Mario Soto to his 20th and 287.

Yankees 14, Indians 2: In Cleveland, Tommy John pitched seven shutout innings for the second straight start, and Rickey Henderson homered leading off a game for the third time this season to spark New York. Left-hander John, 43, surrendered only one infield single to Julio Franco in the third inning; he retired 14 batters on groundouts while improving his career record against the Indians to 19-12.

Rangers 5, Red Sox 3: In Arlington, Texas, Pete O'Brien's two-run home run in the 13th gave Texas its fourth straight victory. Boston's Roger Clemens allowed 10 hits, walked four and struck out 10 in eight innings. Calvin Schiraldi came in to start the 13th and gave up a single to Scott Fletcher before O'Brien hit his second homer of the season.

Brewers 5, Orioles 3: In Milwaukee, Juan Castillo hit his first major-league homer to lift the Brewers to their 16th victory in 17 outings this year. Baltimore has lost four straight.

Twins 10, Angels 5: In Minneapolis, Steve Lombardozzi, not considered a long-ball threat, hit his first home run of the year to ignite a four-run seventh that put Minnesota past California.

Blue Jays 5, White Sox 2: In Chicago, George Bell's two homers and three RBIs helped Toronto down the White Sox.

Misriers 5, Athletics 5: In Oakland, California, Harold Reynolds drove in the go-ahead run with a four-inning triple and Jim Presley added a two-run homer in the ninth to offset Reggie Jackson's 550th career home run. (AP, UPI)

first victory since last August and giving his third career two-hitter and his first shutout since September 1, 1985, when he blanked Atlanta 1-0.

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## PEOPLE

*'Lesser God' Star Tells**Deaf: 'Don't Be Afraid'*

The Academy Award-winning actress Marlee Matlin returned to her former school to tell hearing-impaired children what she wishes she had been told 14 years ago: "Don't be afraid. Don't give up." Matlin, who won the best actress Oscar for her role in the film "Children of a Lesser God," visited the Center on Deafness in Chicago suburb of Des Plaines. She spoke in sign language, telling the children how she overcame self-doubt to become an actress. Peter Newman crashed his Nissan 300ZX Turbo race car during a race at Riverside, California, Sunday, but escaped injury. Newman, 62, who recently won an Oscar as best actor for his performance in "The Color of Money," crashed on the same turn and was eliminated.

Tammy Sue Bakker, the 17-year-old daughter of the television evangelist Jim Bakker, has sold PTL employees that she has married: Doug Chapman, 24, a former PTL hotel worker and lifeguard, according to The Charlotte (North Carolina) Observer. Chapman and his mother, Ann Margaret, appeared last month when news broke that she had had a sexual encounter with church secretary in 1980.

Peggy Say has been honored for her efforts on behalf of American hostages in Lebanon, including her brother, Terry A. Anderson, kidnapped two years ago in Beirut where he was chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press. The New York chapter of the American Association of University Women presented the award to Mrs. Say, 46, in Buffalo, for "efforts to negotiate with the hostage takers not only for her brother but to foster peace in the world."

Steven Cussey, a 22-year-old mechanic, became Britain's national snuff champion Sunday when he snuffed 50 matches of the stuff at the annual tournament in the Devonshire village of Sidford.

## ART BUCHWALD

## Government Service

**WASHINGTON** — According to the Tax Foundation, a typical American will have to work 19 days for the government to pay his taxes in 1987. Yes for 19 days we will all be slaving for Uncle Sam before any money trickles down to us.

Unlike many, I consider it an honor and a pleasure to labor for my country. I'm ready to devote my 19 days to any department in the government that will have me.

There are so many to choose from. The first thought is to put in my time with the IRS. As a taxpayer I could teach them a lot. I would like to revise the 1040 form so people can understand it. Even if I just simplified the first three paragraphs I could become a national hero and run for president. My only fear is that if I do a good job, the IRS will get mad and keep me there as a hostage while they audit the last five years of my returns.

I wouldn't mind serving 19 days in the State Department. I understand you meet some very interesting people in State, and you go to a lot of nice parties behind the Iron Curtain with beautiful girls named Natasha and Olga. You can't be-

## Salvage Shelves

**AMSTERDAM** (UPI) — A foundation dedicated to excavating the 18th-century Dutch treasure ship Amsterdam has run out of money, project leader Jerry Grawford said Monday.

The Amsterdam lies buried in about 20 feet of sand off the south-east coast of England, where it ran aground in a storm in January 1749.

Since 1984, the foundation to save the Amsterdam has spent \$500,000 guilders (about \$250,000) a year, raised from private donations, in excavating the site and preserving artifacts. It had hoped to salvage the hull of the ship intact. Its cargo of silver was rescued at the time of the wreck.

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## Diane Keaton's Designer Heaven

By Stephanie Mansfield  
Washington Post Service

**N**EW YORK — She's so Diane Keaton in her Three Blind Mice tortoise-shell sunglasses, black-and-white polka-dot scarf nervously knotted at the neck, black peplum jacket and long, skinny shirred skirt that resembles a balloon shade. Her feet are swathed in funny socks and encased in flat black leather Chinese-looking Mary Janes. The whole effect is hard to describe. But when you spot her on the sidewalk through the restaurant window you know it's Diane Keaton.

"We're lucky this place is open," she says, settling back into a high-backed wooden booth. The sunglasses stay on. It is very dark in the restaurant, several blocks from her Upper West Side apartment.

She's here to discuss her latest film, "Heaven," which she directed. It's hard to describe, too. Like her, it's kinda vague, you know? Wacky, too, and eloquent and endearing, an 80-minute hodgepodge of old movie clips punctuated by on-camera interviews in which some very bizarre characters — real people, mind you — talk about love and death and wonder aloud about the possibilities beyond. In the end, heaven comes through as some exclusive country club, where the streets are lined with gold and everyone floats on designer clouds, and noses are straight and you can eat anything you want without gaining weight. The movie is about what people wish for. What people long for. Like Frank Capra's "It's a Wonderful Life," it's a gentle reminder to live life to the fullest. Sort of "It's a Wonderful Death."

She laughs at this notion — snorts, actually. She has a great laugh. So nice, so charming, so insecure, she tucks her long slender fingers on the table, burrowing deeper into the booth. Sometimes she starts off for a second or two, then picks up the thread of the conversation without seeming to realize she's been away. So what does Diane Keaton long for?

"That's — a good question. I have no idea. You have things in your life that are wonderful but they don't last for long. Suddenly, they go. It seems that a lot of it is compromise. So I think everybody longs for those things you can't really have completely, so what can you do? You know, I mean, whatever it is. Complete love all the time."

She talks in a halting, nasal half-stammer, the rush of ideas coming faster than the words. Talking about herself is dif-

cult. Talking about her former lovers Woody Allen and Warren Beatty is obviously out. And she's sick of talking about the movie, though she knows the publicity will be useful. Not to mention the boost to her image. The daffy Miss Keaton, perhaps the finest comedienne of her generation, turned auteur.

The film has opened in three cities so far — New York, Los Angeles and Washington — to both positive and negative reviews.

The prospect of failing, she says, never bothered her. "I've done that before, so it's sort of like I'm used to ... I don't think it's as public a failure as an acting failure with a major motion picture where they've spent 12 million dollars . . ."

"Heaven" was conceived in 1982 after the actress and a friend stopped at the Visitor's Center of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City. They saw a promotional film on the notion of heaven, and Keaton's mild interest in the subject became a passion. She began collecting images and sketches, searching for old film footage and roaming Hollywood Boulevard looking for subjects to interview. She also ordered films from religious catalogues.

"Heaven" started as a short television film, then grew to a full-fledged feature. "As it grew, all we were trying to think about was making it work."

Making the film "was a total pleasure because I enjoyed doing it. It only became stressful as you had to, like, stick it out there. We were editing for a long, long time because of all that footage. It was fun to research it. Yeah, I loved that."

The finished product has a personal stamp — it's like picking up the bottom of Keaton's purse. "Documentary" is not really the right word for it," she says. "What do you call it? I mean documentaries are great, I love documentaries more than anything, but I just don't think this fits the bill as a documentary. I think it's more" — she pauses — "it's a personal film, without a doubt." Another pause. "I have no idea."

The notion of heaven, she says, was always "something I believed in as a child. The main visual image for me about heaven remains that shot from 'The Horn Blows at Midnight.'" At one point in that '40s classic, the camera pans down across endless rows of people. "It goes on forever and ever. And it's the most frightening image, too. It seems like it's all a dream."

"Baby Boom" is Diane Keaton's next



Diane Keaton in the editing room.

film. Co-starring Sam Shepard and due later this year, it examines the dilemma of a career woman suddenly forced to raise a child. Perhaps having children offers some hope of renewal?

"You're accepting the premise of life, in a way," Keaton says. "You're sort of saying, 'Okay, I say yes to it.' To the history of it, to the whole deal. I think that's absolutely great and positive."

Keaton was born and raised in Southern California. Her father was a civil engineer, her mother a homemaker (voiced Mrs. Los Angeles in the Mrs. America contest). She was left home at 19 for New York. By 1968 she was in "Hair," then she won the role opposite Woody Allen in the stage production of "Play It Again, Sam." They fell in love and she appeared in numerous Allen vehicles, including his breakthrough hit "Annie Hall," for which she won the Academy Award for Best Actress.

She has left her stamp on a string of memorable movies: "The Godfather" and "The Godfather, Part II," "Looking for Mr. Goodbar," "Shoot the Moon" and the epic "Reds," directed by former boyfriend Warren Beatty. Her latest performance was in Allen's "Radio Days," in which she got to sing again: "Seems like old times. Having you to talk with."

She also has two published books: "Recreations," featuring her photographs of hotel lobbies, and "Still Life," a collection of wonderfully weird Hollywood stills. She is currently planning to co-produce, with Joe Kelly — her friend and producer of "Heaven" — a remake of "Blue Angel" starring her pal Madonna.

The urge to produce and direct, she explains, is the urge to "be more responsible in a different way. Express yourself in a different fashion." Her job on "Heaven," she says, was mainly editing and getting the interviews. "I don't know how it would be to direct actors. I think that's a very courageous, brave thing to do. And very difficult, I would think."

Filmmaking "is a little bit of insanity, I think. I think it's sort of like going to war, in a way. There's an interminable amount of time just in the preparation and the kind of boredom, and then suddenly everyone's in sync for about five minutes. And then you go back, drop dead, and come back again. It's real, real work."

Does she think she is a good actress? "I am a good actress?" she repeats. "I don't know. Mumum. That's hard. I mean, Beats me. I don't know."

She leans back, adjusting the scarf. "She leans back, adjusting the scarf. "Maybe I'm a taste. Or something."

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